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NUMBER 8

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### Agricultural.

THE EVENING NEWS AND THE "BIG FOUR."

impossible to get a good berfsteak correction this town, except at an and at a very few shops. Since the invention of refrigerator cars, whereby the order Detroit and other large lowns at the minimum of cost.
"This in orderes somewhat with the mo-

nopoly formerly enjoyed by the Michigan drovers and butchers, and these genty cave organized and prepared the bits in question. It provides that in all rowns of 10 000 m-habitants or more all most peost be inspect-ed on the hoof, and most therefore be killed in or near the town. This would be an effectual prohibitory taciff equiest described meat from other States, but not a measure in the interest of the public beath. M. can be inspected quite as well dressed as on the hoof, and by the consener, of chose much better. Most of the talk about de-eased meat is much more discased than the meat, and it would be just as well if the State took its hands off a together and left the consumer to protect himself. The lat-ter, who is the chief party in interest, does not complain. The whole cleaner or great and ends with the selfi-h greed of nevers. who desire to deprive the prople of the priv ilege of buying meat from any parties bus themselves. The consumer statements lie in the widest and freest competition, and nota-ing has aided this so much as the carrage of

dressed meat in retrigerator cars from Chi-cago and elsewhere in the week.

"There is another great interest, however, involved. Detroit manufactures appurily about a million dollars' worth of reft ger-ator cars. This million dollars comes from other States and is exceuded entirely in Michigan. If an embargo is to be plant to in dressed meat, there is an end of this great industry. We know of a singe order for \$300,000 worth of cars which has been countries. termanded in consequence of the latternetion of this bill at Lansiag.

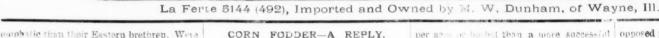
"Of course the bill will not pass, but it is

discreditable to the Legislature to think that it was not killed immediately on its appear-

That in the light of past events there should be some solicitude shown by the legislators of our State for the public health, no one conversant with the facts will be surprised. About two years ago our State was quarantined against the live stock of Chicago and Cook County, owing to the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia. The Chicago paper 3, almost without exception, the proprietors of the steck yards and what is known as the "big four," were loud in protesting that the disease did not exist. Our Live Stock Sanitary Commission was sent to investigate the matter, and with a U. S. Veterinary Surgeon, sent on by the Department of Agriculture from Washington, soon found that it did exist to an alarming extent, and that one of the largest of the owners of the diseased

animals was a member of the "big four." On the report of the Commissioners Gov. Alger issued his proclamation quarantining against Chicago and Cook County cattle. In doing this did the Governor show undue solicitude for the public health? As to the second paragraph we cannot do better then dappled grey, 16% hands, and weighing copy from an editorial article in the Chicago 2.040 lbs. He is eight years old, was bred Tribune, of Feb. 16th. We would say that in France by M. Guillemin, of St. Germainin the fight the Tribune is with the "big four." After saying that it is purely a of Orne; got by Philibert (760); dam Julie butchers' fight and that the farmer is in no

way interested, it continues: "If the dressed beef men were to interfere with the retail meat trade of this city to any extent it is certain that the Chicago butchers would begin an agitation no less noisy and to the French government



hadres d beef men to take a hand it is carthin that they could, without losing may money treatly reduce the puez of means to with the Western cattle glow-is ma com corn is hopping. I that I stated at the We clip the following from the Evening

News of the 19th just:

"A bill has been introduced at Lausing, and is now in the hands of the house can mittee on public health, which produces on the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of solicitude for the public best to be received in the preferse of the public best to be received in the preferse of the public best to be received in the public best to be received and the public best to be received in the public best to be received in the public best to be received and the public best to be received in the public best to be recei bealth, but really in the interest of Microgram
we have all along claimed in the FARMER, had some fears of the result, but the supply of Chicago mear from the Microgram
stock markets of the west as fully as the should not get it again it it went away. I stock markets of the west as fully as the should not get it again it it went away. I stock markets of the west as fully as the should not get it again it it went away. I But a very few years ago it was almost Standard Company does the oil markets of determined to put it in ough and chance it. lions, but ergy to to los country. It further shows that if it were | The barn is battened, and there was a little not for this monopoly the pape of Colorgo hay in the bottom, so that no air could enter reliable at least, would be enabled to buy their means under the sills. I took the mow down as ence, an ence, an at a cheaper rate than now. We may resolid as I could, and the result is that but Therefore. meat can be brought saf-ty and freely at. at a cheaper rate than now. We may resolid as I could, and the result is that but most from the plains where the cattle graze, mark here, that the retail price of means very little became moldy, and not much of good meat has become common, and fair higher in Chicago than here, and Chicago it is discolored. It steamed some for a beadquarters of the "big fore." | couple of weeks, and the front of the mow and can profit by it, and vice versa. Then sented a petition requesting Congress to pto- home market; better throw the surplus on Farmers? them to the long and disease by a line to the butchers as it is in Detroit it is sheer frozen and the wear had a manufacture of oleomargarine in this country. In the afternoon Prof. Johnson, stocking.

Where the competition is so large among the butchers as it is in Detroit it is sheer frozen and threw in the butchers as it is in Detroit it is sheer frozen and threw in the long and disease by a line to the manufacture of oleomargarine in this country. In the afternoon Prof. Johnson, stocking. nonsense to say that they ever had a mc- yard, to the amount of a dozen bundles per- cessful in the future as it has been in the of the Agricultural College, read a paper S. H. Monrad thought it would be good nopply, or that they could control the price of haps, and that is all the waste there has past, each should put his shoulder to the cattle. Buffalo is too near Decroit, and if been. I am feeding on the last one-taire wheel and my to do his very best, which is

the monopoly has so demoral znd the pulch- to the air, fired up the worst. A. C. G. ering business of the east that hundre is of the former buyers of live caude have been

That the News knows or cares I lile what t says, is shown in its statement that "mea. The regular meeting of the Cub for the

ers in the refrigerator cars, the argument is eate the community. many people directly and indirectly inter- papers were all right. He derived a good ested in this city in the butchering business | deal of beneat from the papers he took, alvital question.

igan at least, will do what lies in their scandals, solcides, elopements, &c., we could power to protect their constituents and drive pass without reading, if we chose to. out of the State one of the greatest monopo lies in the country. It is but a short time the press; as an engine of civilization it had ago that a member of the "big four" re- no equal, and was continually enlightening marked in this city, that when the time | mankind. Spoke of its influence for good, came they would be in Lausing with men and would be lost without it. and an unlimited amount of money, which would prevent the passage of any bill that press was wrong nearly as often as right. would peril their interests in Michigan. We believe that when they attempt the use of they will find their time, money and trouble read, however, and met with opposition.

#### A GOOD PERCHERON.

To those who were present at the last Fat Stock Show at Chicago, the cut of La Ferte de-la-Coudre, canton of Theil, department (7594), by Brilliant 1899 (756); 2d dam Rustique (10325), by Fleurus (10326); 3d dam Julie (10328), by Favori I. (711); 4th dam Bijou (10329), by Petinard, belonging

the prices here did not suit, the draved cook | now, and the stock ext it nearly all. The | do not claim to be great statesmen. his callie east. But that market affor a back side of the mow is the best all the way them but little relief at the present time, as down, while the front, where it was exposed Miss Jessie DeLand and Miss Bertin Blair,

forced out of business, and the yards at | Fo. the Mi bigan Farmer.

Albany have been closed sitage her. NAPOLEON FARMERS' CLUB.

can be inspected quite as well dressed as on month of Junnity was held at the home of the hoof." It may be that the editor of the J. S. DeLand, and was well allended. News is able to determine on inspection of a President C A Ellion called if e meeting to carcass of beef whether the animal while order. After the transaction of some preliving was afficied with lumo jaw, plema- limituary business, Mr. P. A. Cady read his pneumonia, or Texas fever, but we do not paper on "What Extent Does the Press believe that the most skilled velerinarize in Benefit the Farming Community," which the country would claim to be able to do so, contained many good thoughts, and spoke As to the interest of the Describ car and co- kindly of their endeavor to benefit and edu-

not at all ingenious. The facts are that Mr. Wm. Russell opened the discussion. where one refrigerator car is used now, there | He thought that farmers had to depend on | had to be two live stock cars to transact the the press to a considerable extent. Markets same amount of business. What ier the car were one important thing: traveling frauds cars in place of one refrigerator is a question lampers often notified to look out for them. for them to answer. We believe there are as Mr. J. P. Dean thought in the main news

Of course this bill will, and ought, to pass farmers much knowledge. We often get inin the interest of the farmers of this State, formation from then that has cost their con-

Mr. D. C. Blair thought a good deal of

Mr. Jones thought, as a general thing, the Mrs. Ida Blair thought good ideas could be gained from papers. She had made sug-

thing else before he did his papers. The president then read a paper for the

following:

hope that you all can say the same. We ought to be better men and better farmers han when we first statted out. It is a sin | L. Ladd, of Adrian, presented a report

CORN FODDER-A REPLY. per accessor bushed than a more successful opposed putting the name of the manufacturat fact. It is a great er on each cheese, but advised the passage to know u uch, but it is a of a law requiring the words "skimmed" or ture of a brand to be called "standard," a worldesk it and judgment the law requiring the words "skimmed" or ture of a brand to be called "standard," a once to the bestadyantage bow to do, lather re is a great deal of ac- brands francolemily.

> a soil, but to their prac- a committee, but a resolution was afterward which no cream had been taken should be accomplete to appoint a committee to press the appointment of a dairy commissioner, and consider the advisability of a State brand which should guarantee cheese as being full cream cheese. W. Wiggles, J. Watts, and E. N. Bates were appointment. her are the results of experi-

nore than ever the ad-

b is to us. By exchanging the where one has made a benefit of his experience

After music by the choir and readings by Mrs. Watt read a paper on "The Time and Modes of Housecleaning," which was thoroughly discussed by the ladies present.

The subjects for discussion at the next meeting are "Which pays the best on the farm, raising cattle or horses?" and "What responsibility rests on the children in making home pleasant and happy?" J. S. D.

#### MICHIGAN DAIRYMEN.

The fifth annual convention of Michigan dairymen was held at Jackson on the 12th and 13th inst., with good attendance, a good show of dairy mensils by manufacturers' agents, and few entries for the prizes offered by the Association. The usual preliminaries, addresses, and records, occapied the opening session.

At the Tuesday evening session, Mr. J. builders would prefer to build two live stock and shysters were generally shown up, and H. Monrad, of Chicago, read a paper upon "Danish Creameries" which he regarded as models. In 1883. Denmark had 83 separators; in 1887 there were 3,000; they are run by stock companies composed of farmers. as there are in car building, while outside though he found some things to charplain of. Mr. Montae advocates the least possible washthere are 140,000 farmers to whom this is a Mr. DeLand was a felend of the press; lug of butter, claiming there is a volatile oil thought the agricultural journals gave the | which escapes by bandling. The value of puttermilk he thinks greatly underestimated, and related an instance where a man and as showing that the legislators of Mich- tributors years of labor to find out. The makes buttermitk worth 30 cents per hundred pounds by baying pigs and feeding them.

In the discussion that followed, the use of ice by patrons of creameries was strongly advocated. Too use of ice was regarded as necessary to preserve the grain of butter, and also as increasing the amount of butter

"The Necessity of Cold Storage" was treated by C. P. Jackson, also of Chicago, who contended that it was just as important to use les in botter making as it is to have money in shaping legislation in this State, gestions on the strength of what she had the cows to give the milk. He held that cold storage was particularly essential for President Elliott put in a good word for bolding butter after it was made, and gave leading as a basis of comparison with en-President Elliott put in a good word for the press. Thought he would stop some instances where butter had been kept in just silage. Less space is required to store corn flock of grade Lincoln sheep. Last spring old way, that grew to a large size. The mel age room as when first made. The most imbenefit of the Club, from which we take the portant point was the being able to hold tons of corn. We can raise seven-tenths 25 ewes he raised 32 lambs, whose average your butter, instead of sending it to the com-

pounds.

"full cream" to be branded on every cheese, cheese to be a rull cream cheese, made twice and providing a heavy fine for using these a day. The reading of the paper was follow-

is not to be credited at. a State Dairy Commissioner was referred to agreed that a cheese made of milk from such committee.

which he gave a detailed account of his visit, upon in the discussion which followed. Prof. Johnson said tests have been made of the use of ensilage and fodder corn for the being made by the committee on exhibits: purpose of comparing their value as milk food. The English standard had been shown to be defective. It is a matter of his butter has been adulterated by the mefeeding the ensilage and that the appear- best sample butter made by woman under ance of the cattle was better, but he pre- twenty years of age, A. S. Watkins, Grass ferred to wait until further experiments had | Lake. been made before giving a positive opinion. He did not think that warming water for Some Points for Mr. Bingham to Condairy cows made any difference in the flow of milk, but as a matter of comfort he favor. d

E. L. Lockwood, of Petersburg, followed | To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. with a paper on "The Silo." He put 150 tons of corn into his silo in 15 days and of 50 cents a ton. His silo was covered with two thicknesses of boards with tarred ficial report of the scouring record published allowed to grow, and when harvest time straw or hav. Mr. Lockwood said his cows relish it as

about four pounds of mixed grain; at noon statement, it will oblige stalks are fed, and in the evening clover hay and mixed grain. His experience had taught him that the corn from the silo was more perfectly assimilated than corn from the shock. The yield of milk showed an increase of about one- To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. quarter from the ensilage feeding. Figures

good for milch cows. An argument has been used that the use of ensilage was deleterious to the milk, but he had found at the Lansing condensed milk factory that some of the best milk bought by them was from cows fed on ensilage. He thought it would be only a short time when ensilage would purchased from Mr. Wm. Wright, of this supersede turnips as a food for stock in Eng- city, a young Shorthorn buil to head his herd. land. It is no longer an experiment but an He is of the Barrington family, and was imassured fact. He was in favor of leaving ported in dam by Mr. Wright. The dam the corn standing until it had just passed was selected for Mr. Wright by Mr. John the glazed stage and then cut it and put into | Thornton, of England, and bred to Duke of silo at once. This was also the idea of W. Rosedale 19th (49479), bred by Lord H. Strong. The general idea of feeding Braybrooke, and now at the head of the was to give it before milking, but Mr. Lock- noted Mills herd. On the dam's side Duke wood said he believed it was largely a mat- of Rosedale 19th is a Cambridge Rose, with ter of education of the cows; the feeding of Duke of Oneida (43151) for sire, Duke of the ensilage did not affect the butter un- Connaught (33604) for grandsire, and eighth favorably in his opinion, as he regarded it Duke of Geneva (28390) for great-grandsire. as the best food for cattle.

by Mr. Moorad; in the discussion that fol- the very best bulls now in England. The lowed he said that it is possible to control young bull has been named Baron Barringthe moisture in the curing room and he be- tonia, is a bright red, and was calved May lieved a hydrometer would soon be regarded 16, 1888. His dam is a large red roan cow, as much a necessity in a cheese factory as a a grand individual and a great milker. She standard the mometer. By the use of slack was bred by Mr. R. E. Oliver, of Sholeime the quantity of moisture can be reduced | brook Lodge. The calf is a show animal, Ito the point desired. Bad spots in the cheese | with straight lines, and a splendid coat of are due to leaving the curd too long exposed hair indicative of sound constitution. to the air: the curd should be covered.

The president thought the spo.3 might be due to saving curd over, or from improper cuiting of the cord, whereby large lumps were not sufficiently cooked. He thought much of the trouble was due to improper cooking or improper salting.

Hon, E. N. Bates favored the manufaced by a general discussion as to what should the teat is not lower. The matter of urging the appointment of constitute a feel cream cheese, and it was not fathers in gaining re-

> market, because of its size for one thing, and Wednesday's sessions were devoted to the | it is not as a rate tight and him enough, nor consideration of various points of drirging sufficiently high colored. He counselled and cheese making, the contests of the ques- cheese makers to make cheese in the spring Can Phosphates and Chemical Manures tion box being discussed. R.D. Curtis pre- that will suit either markets and not glut the

> of the Agricultural College, read a paper S. H. Monrad thought it would be good on "The Progress of the Experiment State below to make a good cheese of about ten to me I council to me I coun

Best exhibit creamery butter, C. W. Sauford; best package creamery butter, any provery little difference to the consumer whether | package Michigan creamery butter, Peerless | Creamery Co., Romeo; which also took the chanical admixture of foreign fats or by way prizes offered by Wells, Richardson & Co.;

sider.

SALINE, Feb. 20, 1889.

In the paper read by C. S. Bingham, entons of corn into his silo in 15 days and stitled "Spropshire Sheep" in the last to, about one quarier of the phosphated hills estimated it cost him \$115.50 from planting FARMER, I notice be claims the heaviest showed no plants. I wait a few days and to the sile, an average of 77 cents per ton, scoured fleece for a Spropshire-11 lbs. I but believed he could now raise it at a cost believe Missouri bas a 12 lb. Merino fleece (cleansed), and if you will look up the ofpaper between them, and on the boards was in the FARMER in the summer of 1886 you piled wet straw to the depth of about eigh- will see one fleece of 11 lbs.; one of 10 lbs. teen inches. Another year he would not | 3 oz.; one of 10 lbs. 4 cz. The first fleece use boards, but should employ only wet before scouring was 30 lbs. 6 oz.; the second 28 lbs. 14 oz., and the third 33 lbs. 12 cz. Now I believe in giving the devil his due, their best feed; be puts about a bushel to each even though he has horas, cloven hoofs and cow after milking in the morning, with no tail, so if you will please correct Mr. B.'s A FRIEND OF THE MERINO.

A Flock of Lincolns.

PORTLAND, Feb. 18, 1889. While attending the farmers' institute at based on the market value of hay are mis- Lake Odessa the past week, I visited the as good condition for a year in a cold stor- in the silo than hay in a barn. The land his flock consisted of 25 half blood ewes one stated to "rap," but could not get be that will raise a ton of hay will raise ten (dams grade Merinos). From this fleck of word the two feet citeles which surrounded more feed to an acre with the silo than with | weight was over 100 lbs. when taken from | circle was their "death line." specimen of the Percheron horse, and one that occasion. La Ferte 5144 (492) is a dappled grey, 16½ hands, and weighing 4,040 lbs. He is eight years old, was bred in Franse by M. Guillemain, of St. Germain-de-la-Coudre. canton of Theil, department.

Feeling that our Club has just closed a pustones of Hudson, in writing up sidered. He could not give the exact cost of his silo because it was built in connection with stables. The early you may opinion of phosphates at herse exprised at good prices for breeding purposes. The ewe lambs were all reserved for breeders. The wool from the benefits derived from it. It is now nearly two laws of the could not give the exact cost of the could not give the exact cost of his silo because it was built in connection at received it is the could not give the exact cost of the could not give the exact titions. Practically he had not lost a pound per head for each ewe in his fleck. Mr. Rayof his ensilage. One gentleman thought it | mond is quite enthusiastic, and thinks he for a man to do less than his very best in his from the committee appointed to investigate was best to only put in the material by de- has the best breed of sheep to produce wool calling. If the crops are depreciating or the stock declining for want of good care and layer. Prof. Johnson said that the experi- Mr. Raymond has great faith in breeding up better selection, the fermer is making a wrong use of his talent. It by poor management one has made the crop cost more every product of his factory. The committee same opinion. He was glad to see that grade ewes). It is certainly a success thus

farmers and stockmen were coming to recog- far, enabling every farmer to raise his breednize the value of ensliage for fodder, and ing ewes. If any one can make a better said experience would show that it would be showing without pampering show them up.

#### A BULL FOR THE SPRINGBROOK HERD.

Mr. W. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills, has Several American breeders who have seen "Variety in Cheesa-Making" was handled the Duke of Rosedale 19th say he is one of

We give his breeding in full, as it is likely a good deal of his blood will be mixed with the herds of the State if no accident befalls

him: Imp. Baron Barringtonia — Red: calved May 16, 1888; imported by Wm. Wright, Detroit, and sold to W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, Mich. Milis, Mich.

Sire-Duse of Rosedale 19 (49479). (Vol. 33, p. 277, English H. B.)

Dam-Imp. Barringtonia 6th, by Grand Duke 41st (46489).

2 dam-Barringtonia 3d, by Lord Siddington (2006). (SS64).
3 dam—Barringtonia 2d, by Grand Duke 22d (3302)
4 dam—Barringtonia, by Duke of Tregunter dam—Bertha, by Grand Duke 3d (16182). lam—Lady Barrington 4tb, by Kirklevington dam-Lady Barrington 3a, by Weathercock (9315). dam—Lady Barrington 10th, by Duke of Ox-

8 dam—Laty Barrington 18th, by Brivedere (1706), ford (9046).

9 dam—Lady Barrington 2d, by Brivedere (1706), 10 dam—Lady Barrington, by s. 15 of Herdsman (204).

11 dam—Young Alicia, by Wonderful (700).

12 dam—Old Alicia, by Alfred (23).

13 dam — by Young Favorite (6994).

#### COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

be Used with Profit to Lenawee (

[A paper read by N J. Strong at the Farmers Institute held at Assian.]

tions of other States on Dairy Matters," in pounds so as to encourage the consumption. about photobates would make quite a Mr. Pickett said that with small cheese lengthy paregraph for an American cyclewhich he gave a detailed account of his visit.

With Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Three the loss by shrinking would take off the der the letter P. Nevertheless I have bad Oaks, to the experiment stations of other profits that might come from an enhanced a little experiment, which I will relate briefly: A few years are an agent of a Reports of various committees closed up the manufacturing company approached me as rept senting sa'd company, and beld out the session on Thursday, the following awards | bait so temptingly, and politayed in such glowing language the great profits according from the use of his goods, that I was induced to order a few hundred rounds, and advised to strictly follow directions. On cess, Peerless Creamery Co., Romeo; best coin it was to prenate ground for planting, nackage Michigan creamery butter, Peerless drop a little phosphate where hill was to bo cover same with hes, then plant seed. An acre or more land through center of the field was chosen to test the fertilizer. For cabof food to the milk and thence to the butter.

best package creamery butter made by parties bages and watermelons, I was directed to bages and watermelons and bages and watermelons are bages and watermelons. one fort, and one or two inches deep; sprinkle a little phosphais in the drill and cover with earth. A few dozen hitle of melous, and as many cabbage plants, were thus treated, the latter part of June.

The core phospirated I expected would

grow about two feet taller than the other,

and every stalk bear two large ears. While waiting for colu to get large enough to col-tivate, visions of wagon loads of corn danced through my head. After the rows became visible I took a stroll across the field to see how the new experiment was working, and nothing better appears; then that ground is replanted, taking care not to put seed very near the old hill. Throughout the season the corn was well tended, and no weeds growth of stalks or yield of grain, and my money and extra time were lost. It was related to me that cabbages and watermelons and all garden vegetables would grow to an enormous size, if a little phos-phate was used, and the plants previously mentioned were watched with a good deal of interest. Melons were looked forward to with a watery month, and saur kraut was expected to take a fail. Did all this happen? Let us see. In a few weeks I poticed my cabbage plants phosphated began to look yellow at the outer edges of leaves. Was it possible these plants were a new variety? Let us watch and tend them a little longer. The yellow edge grows broader and broader as days go by, and finally the whole leaf, which never at-tained to a size larger toon my two hands, failed and died. As luck and a little forethought would have it, our garden had in it a few hundred plants, treated in the good the hills; then they rea. like the cabbages, succeeded to the fate awaiting them. That

not failed to catch, where plaster was applied early in the searon, before the heavy spring 14 bs. To benefit and increase the ield of wheat plaster should be sown on the fallow just bafore dulling or the last harrow ing, at the rate of two hundred pounds per

Continued on eighth page.

Che Forse.

MICHIGAN HORSES.

In an interesting article in the Western Sportsman a correspondent gives some points regarding the early history of trotting horses in Coldwater and vicinity, from which we take the following:

"In Branch county years ago stood such noted Morgan horses as Green Mountain Black Hawk, 2:39, brought here by A. C. Fisk in 1851 from Bridport, Vt. He was got by Sherman's Black Hawk, dam by Gifford Morgan. He stood here two years and was sold to Dorsey & Burke, of Louisville, Ky. There are reasons for believing that this horse should wear the mantle which has fallen upon old Golddust's shoulders.

"Vermont Hero, 2:37, was imported the following year by Mr. A. C. Fisk. He also sired Lady M. 2:30, and Gen. Knox, who sired three with records below 2:20, and a host of others, and got the dams of Gene Smith, 2:18%, and others. Othello or Black Prince Mr. A. C. Fisk purchased in Vermont in 1853. He was sired by Hill's Black Hawk.

"Sherman Morgan, Jr., by old Sherman Morgan, was a stylish black horse brought to Coldwater about 1860 by Elliott Crippen. Butterworth's Black Hawk was another of the Morgan tribe bred in Vermont and brought here by Captain Butterworth. Morgan Black Hawk, a son of Hill's Black and the bay gelding Arab, bought by James Hawk, was brought here in the spring of Golden for \$15,000, for a Boston gentleman. 1854. Marshall Chief, or the Goodrich In the carload were also several colts and Horse, was ewned in his latter days in this fillies by good sires. county and died near here in 1878. He was a small dark chestnut horse, a type of the old time Morgan, and was a grandson of Hill's Black Hawk.

" 'Ye olden time' horses just mentioned were fine specimens of Morgan blood, which family in a great measure formed the ground great extent in Europe, and exportations of work of Branch County horse structure. Mingled with these were such worthy horses & Co. at regular intervals; by so doing they as Defiance, bred in Canada from English thorougabred stock. His dam was the dam of Lady Moscow 2:32. He was brought here in 1855 and was a dapper little bay horse of wonderful vitality. He was the sire of Frank Moscow, and the grandsire of Mc-Lane's Lady Moscow 2:30. The horse Young Trustee, by imp. Trustee was purthis city about 1858. Warfield, Lacy and Sir Archy, Jr., were thoroughbred horses that stood for service in this section. Independence deserves mention in our sketch. He was bred at New York Mills, N. Y., and was rich in Abdallah blood, as both his sire close built, muscular horse of some 151/4 cided trotting action, finally taken East, where he distinguished himself on the turf. Many race horses of the best families flourished here and did extensive service in the stud, notably Caledonia, Surprise and Liverpool, all sons of the great running sire Hunt were strictly thoroughbred and had a norses. Commingling and intermingling these various strains above mentioned and noting and following their best results has left a remarkable class of brood mares, which in turn have been bred to such noted modern sires as Lexington Chief, Jr., Magna Charta, Fisk's Mambrino Chief, Masterlode, earnaught. Dauntless, Marshal Chief, Pilot Medium, DeSoto, Ambassador, Louis Napoleon, Hambletonian Wilkes, Sphinx, Ira Wilkes, Ben Wright, Don Robinson, and well bred sons of Belmont and Strathmore."

#### Wintering Colts.

Too many farmers have an idea that colt can be wintered in the yard and subsist seem to pride themselves on the cheapness with which they can get a colt through the

This is a great mistake and accounts for the great number of almost worthless horses among the farmers. The first winter is the time the colt should have the most attention. It should have warm dry quarters, well lighted and well ventilated. Then he should have that kind of food best adapted to build up bone and muscle, and in my milk and oat meal.

I am now feeding a filly foaled last May, sired by Victoria, he by Administrator, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of an inbred Morgan mare. She has all the good early cut hay she can eat, and six quarts of skim milk and three quarts of oatmeal per day. In December she gained forty pounds, and will do as well for January. Every pound of flesh and bone I put on this colt is worth at least twenty cents, and will bring that any feed her this way until pasturing time, then gradually taper her off without meal. Next year I shall feed her hay and give enough to keep her growing, determining the quantity at that time. At three years old I intend to have a nice driving mare that will stand fifteen hands and weigh one thousand pounds, barring all accidents. Perhaps you may think me visionary, but if you will come to Warner I will show you colts that have done better than that, and standard bred.

The colt should be handled the first year let its education commence when it is young. Use gentleness and be patient and you will be surprised to see how fast it will improve. I am no believer in letting colts run until they are three or four years old, and then " breaking them," as it is termed. The first year is the time to get them accustomed to celebrations and get them accustomed to the noise and excitement of those occasions. At two years harness them and drive them in light sleighs or wagons, but don't expect too much at first; be kind and patient and you wil! surely be rewarded.

If you have a mare of endurance, courage serving green food was nevertheless comand pluss, no matter what her breeding is, plete. breed her to a standard bred horse, and you will get a colt that will be worth raising, if above, a recent trial has been made, in an you will raise him by liberal feeding. I have poiled good colts by poor feeding and I have made pretty good colts out of poor ones by liberal feeding .- S. C. Pattee in German-

W. H. CRAWFORD is reported to have made an offer of \$50,000 for Stamboul, the wonder ful young stallion, but it was refused.

THE famous stallion Bell Boy was sold at the Lexington combination sale Thursday, and brought \$51,000. Mr. J. H. Clark, of Elmira, N. Y., was the purchaser.

C. M. THOMAS, of Lexington, Ky., has sold

to Col. H. R. Russeil, of Boston, the four-

year-old stallion Edgemark, by Victor Von Bismarcs, dam Edgewater Belle, by Edgewa-RAYMOND & DICKINSON, of Fennyille, Alle gan County, have brought into the State the

Cleveland Bay stallion Chorister 1236; and

Bailey & Hecox, of Howell, Livingston Co. the Cleveland Bay stallion Home Rule 428. A FARMER in Franklin County, Iowa, reby the matter from a horse suffering from was got by Sherman Black Hawk. He poll evil coming in contact with a raw sur face. He was doctoring the horse when inoculated. There cannot be too great care

exercised in handling horses infected with

such diseases. In the case of glanders the

horse should be destroyed at once, as there is no chance of cure, and the danger of infection A CARLOAD of horses started east from California recently which was worth \$150,000. Among them were Anteso, which is going to Kentucky; Antevelo, full brother to Anteeo, recently sold to Robert Steele, of Pailadelphia, for \$18,000; Senator Stanford's stallion Norval, recently soldifor \$15,000; May King, a stallion

DR. VALERIUS & Co., of Watertown, Wis. the renowned importers of Ciydesdale, English Shire and Norman horses, have made a very large exportation of trotting horses to Europe the past month, consisting of 30 head. This is a class of horses that is not bred to any this class of horses are made by Dr. Valerius make their trips pay each way. This explains the mystery why they can sell imported draft stallions so cheap. They had six importations last year, and do a very extensive business We regard them as a perfectly reliable firm.

A CORRESPONDENT of the National Stockma writes: "I notice in the Stockman that S. A Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., had rechased by Mr. Crippen from Col. Morris, of fused an offer of \$30,000 for Ambassador, and Mount Forsham, N. Y., and was brought to that a golden opportunity of breeding to him had been missed when his services were mere pittance as compared with present ser vices. West & Webster, this county, bought Ambassador when three years old in Kentucky, and kept him for two years, at a ser vice fee of \$25; but the prejudice against fast norses was so great that few bred to him. and dam traced to old Abdallah. He was a The few that bred to him were well paid for the venture, some of the product being Lady hands high. Sparkle, or old Charles, was Wilkes 2:15; Black Ambassador, 2:26 (trial by Tippoo. He was a large bay horse of de- 2:22); High Wilkes, 2:20; Lucy W., 2:50 (trial 2:29); Georgia Wilkes, 2:21; Embassador, 2:25 (trial 2:19), and several others that can trot in 2:40. Mr. Webster, one of the former owners of Ambassador, owns Embassador, which we think the best son of Ambassador. Barring accident there will several of his get trot better than 2:35 the coming season. The Bonnie Spotland. Erin-Go Bragh and Rufe prejudice against the fast horse is not so strong since weanlings from him have sold at



Ensilage in Stacks.

The longer our experience with silos and ensilage, the simpler this method of storing forage becomes. Expensive and carefully built silos are no longer regarded as necessary to success. Many still prefer, on general principles, a well-built silo, but the roughest and cheapest of structures do just gardener to manure when he will, with the as well, and no better ensilage is made than that which comes from mere trenches or holes in the ground, like the first silo made on what the other stock leave, in fact they in America by Mr. Morris, of Maryland, in

The English have gone a step farther, and dispensing with every thing in the nature of | be too rich for the plant's use, but we need a silo, have stacked ensilage in the open air. This has been done successfully in Great Britain for several years. Weighting is still used however, and appliances have been quantities as are required. One form of contrived in England, by which the stack is nitrogen, however, and the form which it compressed, after being put in shape. Sticks generally passes into when taken by the of timber are placed on the ground, under plant-namely, the nitrates-is not fixed in the stack, the ends projecting beyond the practice I find there is nothing equal to skim sides. When completed the stack is covered with plank, and similar timbers are laid across the top. Then the projecting timbers are used, is to apply them when the plants above and below are connected by chains. and with a system of pulleys or levers the pressure is applied.

One stack of ensilage, in a harness of English pattern, is on record in this country. It was put up at the New York Agricultural all the manure he has to spare on his land or Experiment Station at Geneva, in August, 1887, the apparatus having been imported to take it as necessity requires, with nitrofrom England, and furnished to the station time when I may choose to sell her. I shall by Mr. James Wood, of Westchester County. The crop thus ensiled without a silo was takes place. grass. About ten tons, as cut green, of timothy, alfalfa and Hungarian grass was piled in a stack fourteen feet square and eight feet high. It was made Aug. 25 to 27 inclusive, the pressing appliance then put on, Fermentation set in at once, and in ten days the mass had settled to a height or thickness of four and a half feet. This was not much of a "stack," and the trial was unsatisfactory on this account. The mass was not great enough, the proportion of exposed exterior surface to total bulk being far too much, On the 30th of September, or only five weeks after making, this stack of ensilage was opened, and the interior was found to be in excellent condition, very slightly acid, spring, and I also avoid cutting up my and much relished by cows. Dr. Sturtevant declared it the most wholesome ensilage he the cars, take them to the Fourth of July had ever seen. The top of the stack was decayed to the depth of about a foot, and the sides two feet inward. There was also a layer spoiled at the bottom six inches thick. Thus, just about two-thirds of the material was lost because of the small size of the stack. The demonstration of the possibility of thus pre- this I have a marker on wheels that opens

> Encouraged in part by the result as stated even simpler form, by the enterprising proprietor of Millwood Farm, Framingham, Mass. Early last September, just after the first frost, Mr. E. E. Bowditch cut ensilage

plants, in his open field, measuring when done about sixteen feet square and 141/4 feet high. The butts were generally turned outward, and the sides carried up fairly per-

pendicular, but as it was raining hard during he whole time the work progressed, it was hastily and rather carelessly done. A few days later, a trench was dug around the stack, and the earth from this thrown on to the top of the stack, where it was spread out and patted down with a shovel, making it about a foot thick. This was the only weight or cover given to the stack. Thus it stood, steaming at times, drying somewhat on the outside, but apparently rotting within, and gradually settling to about ten feet in height. The stack was opened the last of November, and none were mere surprised than Mr. Bowditch and his employes, to find a lot of well-kept forage which milch cows ate greedily. The loss was comparacently lost his life from poisoning brought on tively light, the outside being dry, some what molded, but very little decayed.

> So far, well. But let us have some more trials of ensilage in stacks in this country with or without covers and weights .- E. Alvord, in American Cultivator.

> > Rations of Ensilage.

H. E. Alvord, director of the Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station, says: In feeding, the best results follow a moderate ration of ensilage, rather than its entire subtitution for dry, coarse fodder. Except in the case of animals fed merely to maintain their weight, ensilage cannot be recommended as a substitute for more than half the long forage consumed. Three tons of corn ensilage will equal in its effects as food a ton of average hay. Ensilage, and good corn ensilage in particular, is a great acquisition to dairy farming. Fed with judgment to a herd of dairy cows it tends, like other succulent food, to well maintain, if not actually to increase the flow of milk. Fed judiciously in combination with other foods, it reduces the usual cost of milk production, and at the same time maintains the quality of that product. While it does not appear to increase the percentage of bulk of cream. the "churning quality" of the latter is improved and more butter is made from the ame weight of milk than when dry forage alone is used. Carefully fed, no unpleasant flavor is imparted to the milk; the addition of ensilage to the ration of dry fed cows pro duces a marked improvement in the quantity of the butter. The silo system is best adapted to high-priced lands and so-called high-farming, and to farms not suited to profitable grass-growing. Also, in sections where waste products from a beet-sugar factory or sorghum sugar factory, a corncanning establishment or a cider-mill, can be cheaply obtained.

Something About Fertilizers.

Prof. Caldwell, of Cornell University, in paper before the Western New York Horticultural Society, said that if dilute manure-water or water in which the three most important elements of plant-foodpotash, phosphoric acid and some compound of nitrogen-had been dissolved, were passed through a stratum of pure, clean sand, it would come out as rich in all these ingredients as when it was poured upon the surface: but that if the same water was fittered through ordinary tillable loam, it would be found almost colorless, and analysis would show that the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash had been taken up and were held by the soil. Now, if clear water should be again 100 gallons of pure water to wash out of the soil what was left by passing through it a single gallon containing this fertilizing material in solution. This property by which plant-food is fixed in the soil is of great advantage, and enables the farmer or assurance that the land will hold the plantfood till it is needed by the plant. For, although it cannot be washed out by water, the plant carries its own solvent, or the key to unlock what has been fixed in the soil for its use. A solution of plant-food can easily not fear, under ordinary conditions, any excess of fertilizer, for, when locked in the soil, it is only delivered to the plant in such the soil, but can be dissolved out by rain so as to pass off in the drainage-water. The natural caution, therefore, in case the nitrates need them. That is, do not top-dress with nitrates in autumn for spring crops, and use small and frequent applications rather than apply the entire amount needed at once. While in a general way the farmer can put in it, and then forget it till the crop comes

#### plant ready to catch it when nitrification The Potato Crop.

gen he must be watchful, and always have a

A correspondent of the Orange County Farmer, who grows a good many petatoes, gives that paper his methods as follows: In selecting potato ground I prefer to turn under sod well manured with coarse, strawy manure (such as I obtain from young stock confined in box stalls kept well bedded, and horse manure). To save time I hauf this manure in the winter and spread direct from the load. I not only save time but the strength of the manure becomes impregnated with the soil, giving better results than when hauled out and plowed under in the

meadows. By the use of the jointer on the plow the strawy manure is completely turned under, leaving the ground in excellent shape for harrowing, which I do thoroughly with a disk, and spring-tooth harrow. The best results are obtained by drill culture and deep planting, say six inches deep, and to accomplish three furrows at a time of a uniform width. thus doing four hours' work in one. I drop the potatoes in the furrows eighteen inches apart, using whole potatoes the size of an egg, and cover with a potato coverer. By this method a team and two smart hands will mark, drop and cover four acres in a day.

Now about cultivation. Don't be afraid

sugar beet for manufacture of sugar have

made a rough pile or stack of the whole corn raising. My method is to start the smoothing harrow ten days after planting and give repeated harrowings at intervals of four to six days until the vines are six inches high, after which start the cultivator and keep it going until the rows meet. The last time I use the shovel plow. I fight the bugs with Paris green with both water and plaster but much prefer the latter, as it insures a more luxuriant growth of vines and is not so liable to burn the plants as with water. Use one pound of the green with a barrel of plaster. and if you mix it before using on rainy days you will not only save time but the poison will become thoroughly incorporated with the plaster by standing, thereby doing its work to a certainty. I begin digging as soon as the vines have died and the skin of the tubers has set. To me the most satisfactory method of digging is to set a cultivator so that it will throw the ground away from the potatoes. Pass through the rows the same as if cultivating. The advantage of this is twofold. First, it leaves only a narrow ridge to be dug over, making the digging a half easier, consequently quicker. Second, it cultivates the ground leaving it in splendid condition for future crops. Last year I raised 1,800 bushels from six acres. In regard to selling I find the best time, one year taken with another, to be the first of March. The best yielding varieties are the Burbank and White Star. In order to raise a good crop of potatoes one must keep in mind the old adage: "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." In a word, be thorough from the time you select your ground until you

> ing man. A New Industry Proposed for the Farm-

> have disposed of your crop, and you will be

rewarded by having a check cashed at your

bank of a goodly amount. The potato crop

is a good one for a thorough, energetic man,

but a poor one for a lazy, shiftless, easy-go-

ers of Dakota, The farmers of the region west of the Missouri River have learned that wheat raising is not the most profitable occupation to which they can turn their attention. The manufacture of creamery butter for the Easttern markets, the development of the coal industry, the raising of stock, the growth of nogs and the clipping of wool-all these industries are coming more than ever to the front. At this time there are two other subects under discussion, and time alone will show whether or not anything will be made of them. One is the growth of potatoes for starch making, and the other is the cultivation of the sugar beet with the view to the stablishment of a factory for the extraction of saccharine matter. There are a good many hard-working farmers in this part of the Territory from Europe, who have held that beets could be raised here profitably, and that here would be a good place for the establishment of a factory. The only thing that has so far stood in the way of the accomplishment of this has been a lack of the necessary capital. Unfortunately it takes a good deal of money to fit up a sugar factory. Yet I learn that northwest of town, some thirty miles, there are some Russians who have made primitive attempts to extract sugar from beets, and with considerable success. But, of course, the trouble is not the extraction of the saccharine matter. Given the beets, the work of manufacturing the sugar is done by rule. The restion is whether or not the beets will grow. On this question there is now no doubt. Not only sugar beets, but every kind of root will grow in Dakota to perfection. It is true that poured through this soil scarcely any of the this county does not receive nearly as much sulphate of ammonia, the phosphate or the moisture from the clouds in the summer as a happens that enough is not received to ensure plentiful crops. Hail, which is rather

> Norway Farmers have a Hard Time Competing with American Corn and Pork.

troublesome to the farmer, has never yet

crop. A hot wind, which will prematurely

ripen a field of wheat, will pass over a root

crop without injuring it .- Pioneer Press.

As the greater part of the corn and pasture land of Norway is situated on the hill and mountain sides, its cultivation is necessarily arduous and expensive; and for every five years the farmers generally count on nights destroy the corn and potatoes.

But the people do not lose heart; they try again. When they have forest or fishery, they make good their losses from thes sources, or they carry on more extensive sheep and cattle farming by means of their great mountain pastures than the farm otherwise could support.

The Norwegian peasants live frugally, but, notwithstanding this, their farms are generally mortgaged. They cannot compete with the great corn-producing countries, especially since America has begun to supply the markets of the world with its enormous roduction of corn and pork.

Many are now trying to confine themselves to sheep and cattle farming only; but the change involves much expense, and the character of the people does not dispose them to easily relinquish the labor of tilling the soil; it is the noblest. - Bjornstjerne Bjornson, in Harper's Magazine.

Agricultural Items.

Every great dairy butter-maker feeds bras largely. One man whose cows average \$56 pounds of butter annually, feeds 2,800 lbs. of

In Kansas farmers are reported to think very highly of sorghum cut for hay. They can get two crops per year, of from four to five tons per acre.

bran per cow.

An Illinois dairyman residing near Alton fed 110 tons of ensilage in 1888, and claims the amount fed 25 cows for six months, at a cost of 75 cents per cow per month.

LANDRETH, the well-known seedsman, ob jects to the prefix "Irish" to the common potato, it being a native American plan growing wild from Arizona to Chili.

DURING the past ten years, 6,480,745 tons of been grown in Germany, from which have een extracted 647,858 tons of sugar.

THE consumption of fuel in the manufaccorn in a field but slightly frost-bitten, and to cultivate—there lies the secret of potato ture of sugar from sorghum is something NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



enormous. It takes 200 pounds of coal to work up a ton of cane, or 20 tons of coal daily for a 400-horse power boiler.

It is very encouraging to the farmer to be told there are 325,000 species of insects, and 223 that prey on the apple. It makes the horny-handed agriculturist grateful to think he does not have to fight more than a few scores out of so many thousands.

J. J. H. GREGORY says cabbage is an execilent food for cows. When cabbages are worth only half a dollar a barrel there is more money in feeding them to cows. A cabbage crop is worth more than a mangelwortzel crop for cattle, and cabbage ensilage is reckoned to be worth six dollaes per ton.

A New England farmer, one of those who believe the "good old times" were the best times, thinks modern farm machinery hardly an improvement on old methods. "The hay tedder," he says, "kicks much of the goodness out of hay." Wouldn't it be strange to pass a hay field and see the clouds of "goodness" being kicked right out of the hay!

AT a recent meeting of 30 live men, consected with the various agricultural organizations and interests of the State of Iowa, \$1,000 was pledged "quick as winking" for the purpose of carrying on institute work in that State until the Legiclature meets again, when an increased appropriation will be asked. A number of leading men also denate their services to the cause.

THE careful experiments of Dr. Voelcker, Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, prove that manure gradually depreciates by keeping, under the very best management, gaining in water, and losing in valuable organic matter which is spent in the fermentation. How, then, must it waste and lose under the ordinary exposure in a yard, subject to excessive heating and washing by rain?

THE Texas Stockman says there is no crop which exhausts the soil more quickly than sorghum. If plented on the same field four or five years in succession, it will render the and almost entirely worthless for any other crop except rye, that is if a good stand is decured each year. This drainage upon the fertility of the soil, however, may be materially obviated if a system of rotation is adopted, giving the soil an opportunity to recover from the effects of one crop before it is called upon to produce another. Oats er rye should potash would be semoved. It would require good many parts of the country, but it rarely follow sorghum in preference to any other prop, though but little diminumen will observed in a corn crop after sorghum, if the soil is naturally rich and has not produced more than one crop of the latter. Millet is come at a time when it would damage a root the least profitable crop to follow sorghum. The best thing to follow it is a coat of man-

> THE results of the experiments with frosted wheat at the Minnesota Experiment Station are attracting a good deal of attention, and are rather surprising to many. About thirty samples of frozen or frosted wheat of al grades, from about No. 3 down to the poorest sort of shrivelled, shrunken, frozen grain. have been employed for the tests. Fifty seeds of each were selected and planted, and are growing in the greenhouses. Some of the seeds were about the next thing to mere chaff, and yet many of them have sprouted one bad year, sometimes two. Either too The stalks are now six or eight inches high, much rain spoils the crops or early frost and some of them are stooling out. It remains to be seen whether they have sufficient vitality to mature. The experiments up to the present point have been very encouraging. The Minnesota Legislature appropriates \$100,000 to purchase seed wheat for farmers in localities where the crop was frosted.

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Almost from fruit culture, a object to the us tion with plants or classifying t spite of the obvi ed, in the use scientific people

Such being matters of this tle surprise th pomology, of t the application terms at the he rieties of the pla lents in correct plum and Pissa The objection

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Benton Gebbar lowing paper up plum at the West meeting: The original pa

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PRUNUS SIMONI AND PRUNUS PISSARDI.

Almost from our earliest recollections of fruit culture, a popular "fad" has been, to possible. Put up for market in neat and object to the use of Latin names in connection with plants and fruits, even in defining or classifying them botanically; and this in spite of the obvious advantages to be secur- are accustomed to use, and you will have made at any one time. The total number of ed, in the use of a language common to fruit you need not fear to offer in any marscientific people of all nationalities.

Such being the popular tendency, in matters of this character, it is with no litpomology, of the phraseology of botany, in the application of the specific, scientific plum and Pissard's plum.

consists in the fact that these are strictly have acquired a previous knowledge of the facts in the case.

But the circumstanted most surprising in the case is the quie readiness with which by the erstwhile voluble objectors to even Ohio Experiment Station. the legitimate scientific use of these or similar terms.

Jessiei, we may gain some adequate conception of the torrent of condemnation which might, reasonably have been expected to a half-acre orchard of bearing trees was set the head of this article. T. T. LYON. | was left as a check.

#### THE PLUM ORCHARD.

Benton Gebhardt, of Mears, read the following paper upon the cultivation of the plum at the West Michigan Society's annual

The original parent of the cultivated plum mens injured by the curculio recorded. In of our gardens and orchards, is a native of this way 22,500 cherries were individually Asia and southern parts of Europe; but it cut open and recorded. has become fully acclimated to our climate fruit in abundance. That the soil and cli- ed 7,500 were examined, of which 1.085 or mate of the middle and southern States are 14.5 per cent, were wormy. This represents admirably adapted to this fruit is sufficiently a saving of 11.14 or 75 8 per cent of the fruit proven by the almost spontaneous production | Hable to injury. of such varieties as the Washington, Jefferequal or surpass in beauty and flavor the ed, of which 69, or 345 per cent. were most celebrated plums of France or England. | wormy.

Varieties-In regard to the best varieties to plant for profit, I find the following list the best, named in the order of ripening. Bradshaw, fruit very large, dark violet

bloom, with a slight neck; tree an upright and vigorous grower and productive; ripens middle of August. Duane's Purple, fruit large size, roundish,

inclined to be swollen on one side; color, a right and rapid grower and bears annual crops. Ripens last of August.

Lombard, fruit medium, oval, violet red, juicy, and good; tree hardy and immensely far as the results of a single season's work productive; a valuable market variety; ripens September first.

Pond's Seedling, fruit very large, some-Bonums color a light red with a beautiful to injury by the plum curculio can be saved. times of immense size, form of Magnum tivation; tree a good upright grower, and ple in a water spray (in the proportion one the extent of forest there is now." fair bearer; inclined to rot in some seasons; ripens from the 10th to 15th of September.

orous and spreading grower, hardy and productive; ripens middle of September.

Bavay's Green Gage, fruit medium to with red in the sun; hangs long on the tree thoroughly washed before it is used. and is a market fruit of great value; tree moderately vigorous and remarkably productive; ripens last of September.

Shropshire Damson, fruit small to medifruit liable to injury. um, but larger than the common Damson, roundish oblong; color dark blue; on account of its lateness it commands high prices in market; tree a moderate grower but very productive; ripens Oct. 1.

these to any extent as yet.

Shipper's Pride, fruit medium, round, ripens Sept. 15.

the most valuable for market; tree a strong good seed, thrifty young plants set out early ing, Oct. 1 to 10.

the universal mode in America, as the plum there was no other work to hinder. is one of the hardfest of fruit trees; and bein the spring, each season, and cultivate each. which there is a considerable mixture of ed; seed nicely up in a week.

heavy damp soils. lass should be handled with the utmos prevented planting out earlier and many any adequate idea of the extreme

care, as much so as you would handle a plants rotted off in the hot bed, so that my farm produce or lumber.

a long distance, and for market, it can not be allowed to ripen on the tree, but must be picked while yet hard. Pick the fruit with care, to retain the bloom on it as much as attractive packages, either one-fifth or bushel

Of insects we have the curculio, black tle surprise that we note the advent into is the most destructive insect we have to of an acre produced the crop, and the culti- has been exhibited at several horticultural combat with. Never having the experience, or believing it to be effectual, in the use of terms at the head of this article, to mere va- spraying the trees with water containing rieties of the plum, instead of their equiva- Paris green or London purple, I would sim- seventh of an acre. lents in correct pomological form-Simon's ply refer to the mode of jarring the trees with the sheet and mallet for destroying this seed will produce about 2,500 plants; that York Horticultural Society, the Americ n The objection to such use of these names | troublesome pest. For the aphis, use strong | Early Erfurt did the best; that Le Normande | Pomological Society, the Rural New Yorksoap suds or kerosene emulsion, and for the is not a variety for early or late planting; er, the American Agriculturist, and botanical terms, indicating distinct species; leaf slug I find air-slaked lime or dry dust to that the best way would be to sow the seed in other sources, and a year ago last fall the the application of which to mere varieties is prove effectual. Fight the insects with the hot-bed about the first of April; that American Institute of New York presented a usurpation and misuse of scientific terms, vengeance and keep all fallen fruit picked the plants must be kept growing without a them a medal of excellency for the introcalculated to mislead those who may not up and destroyed, and you will meet with check if possible; that to have fine white duction of so valuable a fruit. We would

Curculio and Cherries.

learn what effect the application of London | take what you can get. If we image these oldtime objectors en- purple and lime to cherries, soon after the deavoring to school their lingual organs to fruit forms, would have in preventing the the use of such names as Prunus Lombardi, injuries of the plum curculio, or in other Vitis Delawarei, Morus Downingi, or Fragaria words, in lessening the number of wormy cherries.

greet the advent of such names as those at aside, and a part of it treated while the rest

spray, mixed in the proportion of one-half pound to 50 gallons water. 4. Lime was applied in a water spray,

3. London purple was applied in a water

mixed in the proportion of four quarts to 50 gallons, until the leaves were whitened. 5. The cherries were critically examined when nearly ripen and the number of speci-

6. From eight trees sprayed thrice with and soils, as a great many of our very London purple 8,000 cherries were examined, choicest varieties have originated in this of which 280, or 3.5 per cent. were wormy, country and in many parts have produced while from seven companion trees not treat-

7. From two trees sprayed four times with son, Côe's Golden Drop, etc., sorts which London purple 2.000 cherries were examin-

> 8. Two quarts of cherries from each of these loss were chemically examined at the appeared, except perhaps in the neighbortime of ripening by Professor H. A. Weber.

9. Five trees sprayed four times with lime yielded 465 wormy cherries out of 5,000 examined, while five check trees yielded 778 wormy cherries from 5,000 examined. The reddish purple, very handsome; tree an upof the latter was 15.6, which gives a percentage of benefit from the treatment of 40.3. CONCLUSIONS.

with a single variety of cherry can be relied

1. That three-fourths of the cherries liable ounce to five gallons water) made soon after the blossoms fall.

2. That if an interval of a month occurs Quackenboss, fruit large, oblong oval, between the last application and the ripening deep purple; valuable for market; tree a vig- of the fruit no danger to health need be apprehended from its use. As a precautionary

3. That lime is not so certain in its pre-

#### A Crop of Cauliflower.

tells how he grew a crop of cauliflower suc-Of the late novelties, or new varieties, I cessfully-in all respects save market price will mention only two, not having fruited | -and some things he learned during the

The first move made was to learn what oval, color dark purple, with a heavy bloom the product usually sold for; inquiry in in Michigan, 60 years ago was so full of and handsome appearance; tree a very strong | Cleveland revealed that \$1.25 to \$2.50 per and upright grower, hardy and early bearer; dozen were nearly the outside figures. their teeth out with fever and ague, a disease These prices looked pretty fair when Stanton, fruit nearly round, medium to 1,000 dozen plants could be grown on an ing up of the forests of the State and the large; color a dark bluish purple, and on ac- acre. To learn how to grow it an old Engcount of its late ripening, said to be one of lish gardener was consulted, and as usual grower, hardy and prolific, season of ripen- in rich, moist, well prepared soil, and well cultivated were the directions. It looked Management-Open standard culture is easy, especially in the winter time when

Here let me say is a mistake that many ing as it is, an annual and heavy bearer, it, make when plans are maturing for the next and valuable variety of fruit superior or naturally requires a good soil or a great season's work. They lay out more than it is equal to any previously known of its kind, quantity of fertilizer applied annually to possible for them to do well when the time and introduces it to the public, should re- and convenient single walled hive called bearing orchards. As the plum is so very comes. The seed I purchased consisted of ceive honorable mention. We take productive, do not let the trees overbear or one ounce of Early Erfurt, one ounce of pleasure in noticing this week a new break down with their fruit. But trim the Le Normande, two papers of Early Snow- dessert apple introduced by Mr. fruit properly, so as to have it perfect and ball, costing \$2.50 together. An eighth not injure the vitality of the tree. The best jounce of Snowball at 50 cents would have of the Canadian Horticulturist and mode of culture is to plow the ground early been cheaper than two papers at 25 cents

thoroughly during the time of fruiting. It A troublesome point was the proper time requires out very little pruning, beyond that of to sow the seed. Done too soon the plants eight years ago and named by them thinning out a crowded head or taking away would get too large, and sown too late valu- Princess Louise, in honor of her decayed or broken branches, also heading able time would be lost in promoting their Royal Highness, who was then in back young trees when making too luxuriant early maturity. I sewed March 6th on pre- this country. It is a seedling of the growth of wood in one season. The plum will pared soil, consisting of garden loam, leaf Snow, and was thus described in the grow vigorously in almost every part of the mould, and lake sand, placed in shallow Canadian Horticulturist by D. W. State; but is longer lived, and bears its most boxes, in rows an inch apart. The boxes Beadle in 1881: "In form this apple abundant crops in heavy loams or on soils in were placed in a warm room and kept water- is nearly conical, flattened somewhat

clay. It also does most excellently in good On the ground selected eight large two stout and projects beyond the cavity, sandy soils, mixed with gravel, if properly horse loads of fresh horse manure were which is deep and regular. The ertilized, bearing immense crops of perfect, drawn in the spring. These piles were turn- cally is closed and set in a shallow, highly colored, and well developed fruit; ed over several times, and later were spread slightly wrinkled basin. The skin nd, too, it is more exempt from rot than on over the ground and plowed in. A hot bed is smooth, and free from all blemof four sash was also made, and was ready ishes, and has a very bright waxy Marketing the fruit is a very important on the 6th of April for the plants. Previous- lustre as though it had been highly matter to consider, especially if we have to by the plants had grown a little spindling polished. The color is a clear, bright deal with or deliver it to express companies and had damped off. The plants grew in the carmine on a transparent yellow to handle and dump about. Fruit of this hot bed until the 11th of May. .. Hot weather ground. .. No description will convey

many cultivatings. The first cutting for market was made on baskets, always covered with a fine quality for \$8.10; on July 26th, 96 heads were sold ing more beautiful and a better keeper. of tarletan, and not mosquito netting as some for \$6.00, these were the largest cuttings heads sold was 554, bringing \$51.05.

aphis, and leaf slug; but of all the curculio two-sevenths of an acre. But one-seventh vation of the other seventh materially increased the cost, hence, deducting this, the

green rye straw about eighteen inches long originators due honors. - Toronto Globe. The following is a summary of the experi- is an excellent material for tieing; and lastthis new departure in pomology is accepted ments and conclusions from Bulletin No. 4, ly, that it is not best to base your operations on the expectation of 1,000 dozen to the acre. 1. These experiments were undertaken to at \$1.50 per dozen. It is better to wait and

Woods and Malarial Diseases.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, after alluding to the assertion often made that the removal of the native forests tends to cause an increase of malarious diseases, says:

"Now, with all respect for the opinions of these learned men, and half a score of French, German, and Italian writers who have attempted to prove the same thing can be prevented by putting on ashes or othe (without a particle of evidence that would be received in a court of justice), I would say that the truth seems to be directly the reverse, and that malarious districts of great extent have been rendered healthful and salubrious by cutting down the timber, clearing up the land, letting in the sunlight and the wind to dry up the stagnant water, purify the air, and destroy the miasmatic germs of malarious diseases.

"All Northern Pennsylvania, when first settled by white men, was subject to fever and ague, which attacked every family and each member of the family. The strong men shook as well as the weak and the young. Its visits from house to house were not seldom but frequent, and when once it came, it was never in a hurry to go. It was the prevailing epidemic, and it remained until much of the country was cleared of its woods and under cultivation, and it dishood of some pond of stagnant water full of fever and ague left this part of the country that it would be hard to find a resident under forty years of age who has ever seen a case, unless it was imported, or he saw it when abread. Mr. J. A. Foote, writing to

the Rural New Yorker, says: "I speak as a resident of Indiana for 50 years, and assert that I believe that there is a vast improvement in the health of the peo-These experiments apparently show, so tar as the results of a single season's work with a single variety of cherry can be relied to and 50 years ago, in proportion to population. An old physician talks we that the mortality from malarial diseases now is not one-fourth what it was 40 and 50 years ago, in proportion to population. no comparison to be made between the past and the present, in respect to the general health, and that as to malarial diseases, there is not one case now to ten in those days when there was twice or three times

"There is no doubt that the shade of woods is favorable in preserving the rain and snow water for evaporation, for the benefit of springs, wells and mill streams. There is no doubt that a forest will break the force of the fierce blasts of winter, and make measure, however, I would advise in all it more comfortable for men and animals cases, and especially when there are few who live in its midst, or on the lee side of it. large, roundish, oval, pale yellow marked rains during this interval, that the fruit be There is no doubt about the necessity of preserving a certain proportion of woods for growing timber, without which it is hard to ventive effect as London purple, saving in see how the business of civilized life could these experiments only forty per cent of the be carried on; but when people talk about the removal of the forest causing malarial diseases and uncertainty of the rainfall, extremes of drouth and flood, extremes of heat and cold, and diminished humidity in the A correspondent of Popular Gardening atmosphere, they are going beyond the bounds of truth and reason, and are likely to injure the cause they are endeavoring to advocate."

The above is full of truth. Washtenaw. one of the wealthiest and healthiest counties malaria that the first settlers fairly shook THE FIRST YEAR OF BEEKEEPthat has almost disappeared with the clearconsequent better drainage.

A New Apple.

If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before may be entitled to be called a benefactor of his country-as has been stated by some writer -certainly the man who produces a new

Tunis Woolverton, the present editor Secretary of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario. It was brought to the notice of that society about at both ends; the stem is not very

be ripened upon the tree, but when shipped They received three hoeings and twice as pearance it adds excellence of quality. The flesh is pure white like that of the snow apple, tender, juicy, and nearly as melting, June 28th, but might have been done at with a richer flavor and higher aroma-inleast 10 days earlier. The cuttings for mar- deed one of the most fragrant of apples. ket lasted until Aug. 22d, when 25 heads Mr. Woolverton considers it to possess all were cut. On July 17th, 72 heads were sold | the qualities of the Snow apple besides be-We fully coincide with him in the opinion that it is destined to take a leading place among our Canadian apples, and confident It cost so much to grow the crop that the | that this fruit will command attention in balance was but \$5 in favor of the crop, on | the English market whenever it may be produced in sufficient quantity." This apple meetings in the States by Messrs. Smith & Kerman, of St. Catharines, Ont., who have balance is increased to \$23.51, profit on one- purchased the entire stock, and are propagating it. They have received numerous Some things learned are that one ounce of commendations from the Western New heads the leaves must be tied together as | welcome with gladness all such additions to soon as the little heads begin to show; that our horticultural products, and give the

#### Horticultural Items.

THE grape crop of the country was quadrupled in the decade between 1875 and 1885.

THE penalty for permitting black knot to grow on plum trees in Canada is five dollars.

J. J. H. GREGORY says clubfoot in cabbage alkali. It appears to be produced by horse manure; but if hogs are kept in the stable It does not trouble limestone lands. For early cabbage, spend half your manure appropriahay, and they will head in winter and bring good prices in spring.

THE California Fruit Grower calls to order those parties who are publishing extravagant and overdrawn accounts of the fruit crops of that State for the purpose of inducing immigration and selling land, and says, very truly: The ease with which fruit-growers, packers and shippers are made wealthy on paper is astonishing. The fruit business, if properly of their fruits in one or two years."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Orange County Farmer, who grows a good many sorts of decaying logs and leaves. So entirely has grapes, says: "Woodruff Red fruited with me for the first time. It is a very strong, rampant grower, and enormously productive rieties cannot be griwn, as it is better than none at all." Per pontra, in Green's Fruit Grower, G. W. Campbell says he expects to see the Woodruff take a place beside the Worden and Concort in popular estimation. And Mr. Green and the editor of the Orange County Farmer units in considering it altogether too foxy, and but a trifle better than th wild Labrusca of the woods.

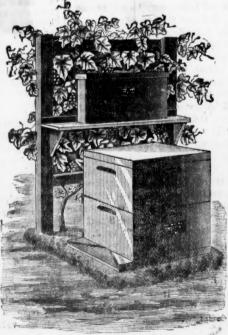
ADVOCATING the maintenance of the fertility of the orehard, T. H. Hoskins says, in Vick's: "I have never yet seen an orchard too rich for profit. I have never yet seen one upon which the last loads of manure did not pay the most profit. The most profitable orchard of the Williams' Favorite apple in the vicinity of Boston is kept 'as rich as a barnyard.' The fruit is double what might be called the normal size of the variety; every apple is handled like an egg, and is got into the market just at its point of perfection. This orchard is very profitable, though small. The only orchard to rival this, that I have seen, is in the city of Montreal, where I saw, some seven years ago, 35 trees of Fameuse, the fruit of which was sold, ungathered, that seasor, for \$800. They were very large and perfectly healthy trees, which had, all to themselves, almost an acre of rich land."



ING.

Practical Hive-Making.

The hive described in last issue is designed for outdoor wintering and at the same time has many qualities superior to the single-walled hive for summer use, upon the principle that what will keep out the cold will also resist the excessive heat. But for the benefit of those who may desire inside or cellar wintering, and at the same time prefer a cheaper hive, I will illustrate a very pretty



beauty of this fruit, which is so the Simplicity. The inside dimensions are the package of eggs, and not dumped around as 3,000 plants had been reduced to 1,500; striking that it would commandat tensame as the broad chamber of the chaff hive. many of these died and about half of the tion in any market from its attractive This hive is made of inch lumber dressed on To reach its best condition, the plum must ground planted was not fit for their growth. appearance. But to this rare beauty of apthe illustration shows one two stories high and the parts are interchangeable. It is adapted to the raising of either comb or extracted honey; as shown in cut the lower story represents what we call the brood chamber and upper story represents the surplus enamber for extracted honey; for comb honey, instead of the upper story as shown in cut, we use the crate as shown below which is the same as used in the chaff hive, and is interchangeable and can be tiered up any height, which is very essential.



This crate as you will see holds 28 sections 14 by 414 inches square and 134 inches wide, this makes the crate to fit both the chaff and Simplicity hive and all things considered I think it the best and this sized sec-

tion the one most universally used; it holds when filled 14 to 16 ounces of comb honey and is very popular. Now friends, all this talk about hives may

not be interesting to many of you, but it is one of the first lessons in beekeeping whether you make or buy your supplies. Those of you who can make or get them made near home, should do so before the opening of spring, when every one is busy; and those who buy should place your orders early and save vex-Boston market gardeners grow onions and atious and damaging delays and by so doing celery together as first and second crops. The you will save from five to ten per cent. If you onions are set in rows, every seventh row being think of making your own I would advise left for the celery, plants of which are set 12 you to get a pattern of everything from some good dealer, and right here let me say, the first thing I would advise is, subscribe for some good apicultural journal, by so doing you will get some valuable information and the names of many supply dealers.

I anticipate the question, What shall I want for each colony that I commence with next spring? Ans. Two empty hives (unless tion for nitrate of soda. Cabbages too late you buy your bees in one), but I shall advise to head may be covered with leaves and shipping in light shipping boxes to save express; four empty crates for sections, two zinc queen excluding honey boards (that I will illustrate and explain later), 11/4 lbs. of heavy foundation for brood chamber and 11/4 pounds thin foundation for sections, and about 150 sections, but would advise you to buy not less than 500 sections as they come in crates holding that number and are much cheaper and will keep any length of time. You will also need a smoker and two enam conducted, is, one year with another, a good eled cloths to go over the frames; and later paying business, but growers and packers do I will tell you how to make a cheap veil if not become immensely wealthy from the sale you should need one. While I seldom use one, if you are afraid of bees I should advise you to use a veil. In the next issue we will talk about

'How, When and Where to Buy Bees." I shall be very glad when we can again ear their merry hum, and I can assure you but if I were under oath I should hardly call the talks on manipulation and care of the it fit to eat. Some like it and call it good, but little pets will be much more interesting than it is foxy. As it is so very hardy it might be "hive-making," although I take comfort in an excellent grape to raise where better value making preparation for the coming season. making preparation for the coming season. GRO. E. HILTON.

(Continued next week.)

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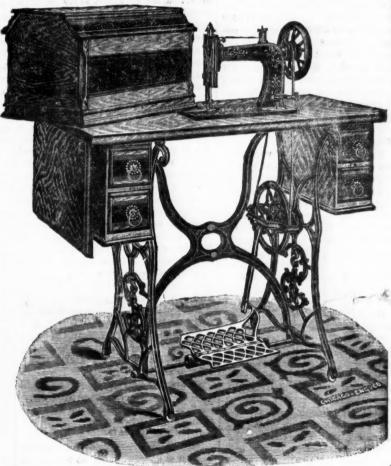
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DETROIT, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1689.

Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos uffice as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved stock:

MARCH 14-Frank N. Green, Charlotte, Short horn cattle, J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. MARCH 20—I. L. Mills, Bancroft, Shiawassee County, Shorthorn Cattle. Poland-China Hogs, Shropshire and Merino Sheep.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 19,162 bu., against 19,496 bu. the previous week, and 23,286 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 27,048 bu. against 29,992 bu. the previous week, and 1,541 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 764,645 bu., against 771,500 bu. last week, and 1,368,670 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 16 was 33,435,466 bu. against 34, 190, 476 bu. the previous week, and \$9.564,709 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 755,-010 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,-129,243 bu.

The wheat market has ruled very steady all week, and closing figures show very little change as compared with those roling at the beginning of the week. Other markets have showed much greater fluctuations, notably Chicago, which moved up and down rapidly each day. The outlook is more favorable for holders, and the tendency is certainly toward a higher range of values. While there is a decline after each advance, prices do not drop back to former range, and the resulting a slight net gain. The lowest range was reached February 6th, when No. 2 red sold at 97c, and No. 3 at 88c. But Detroit, for some reason, has not advanced in the same degree as at Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, and other points in the west. There was no market yesterday, owing to its being observed as a holiday, and the latest prices given are those at the close of Thursday's trading.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Jan. 21th to Feb. 22nd inclusive:

		No. 1	No. 2	
		White.	Red.	
Feb.	1	1 001/4	97	
66	2	1 00	97	
6.6	4	1 0014	98	
64	5	1 01%	98	
44	6	1 00	97%	
6.6	7	1 00	9714	
6.6	8	1 0134	9850	
6.6	9	1 01	9854	
66	11	1 01	1 00	
64	12	1 03	1 01%	
86	13	1 03	1 01%	
66	14	1 0214	1 01	
46	15	1 03	1 01%	
44	16	1 03	1 02	
65	18	1 02	1 01	
64	19	1 02	1 01	
6.6	20	1 0314	1 0114	
66	21	1 03	1 011/4	
60	02			

There is active trading in futures at Chicago, but in this market speculative buving is very light, and dealers hardly do enough from day to day to fairly test values. It is a condition of affairs which must worry Board of Trade men badly. Only late futures are traded in, such as May and July.

The closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

MOOR CARAL OF STRO Buene in		C 100 AU	TWO AS IT
	Feb.	May.	July
Saturday	****	1 04%	92
Monday	****	1 04	92
Fuesday	****	1 0514	93
Wednesday	****	1 04%	9234
Thursday		1 04%	96
Friday	1111		***
A Buffalo syndicate	purchase	ed 600,0	00 bu.

of wheat in Chicago the past week, for shipmillers, and is said to be the largest purchase ever made. The price paid was over a cent above prevailing quotations, which shows that wheat is wanted.

The Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, says of the flour trade:

'The aggregate output of flour for the week was 88,270 bbls... the week before, and 114,100 bbls, the same week in 1888. About as much flour is now being shipped as ground, small sack orders forming a conspicuous item in current ship-Millers generally report the flour market inactive, with buyers not very much disposed to purchase at the recent advance in prices, notwithstanding that the apprecia tion in wheat is even greater. Local manufacturers are feeling the competition of not only winter wheat mills, but that of country mills as well, the latter making prices that are hard for Minneapolis to understand,

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

ere is no improvement as to export trade."

Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On Passage for Continent of Europe	84,874,388 18,032,000 2,776,000
Total previous week Total traweeks ago Total Feb. 4, 1888	55,682,388 58,871,734 58,276,879 55,273,250
A Loudon letter says the winter	in Ruge

sia has been marked by severe frosts, without the usual snow protection to wheat, and rolls sold fairly well. Quotations there yesthe plant must have suffered badly, while it terday were as follows: Fancy creamery, the average put under wheat cultivation for

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Feb. 9 were very steady, especially on the upper grades, onsumption; and for the eight weeks end- Daily Bulletin says: ing Jan. 26 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,327,728 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 3,483,472 bu. as veeks in 1888. Shipments of wheat from India for the

week ending Feb. 9, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 480,000 bu., of which 220,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 260,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 760,000 bushels, of which 480,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 280,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Feb. 9, aggregate 32,600,000 bu., of which 18,940,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 13,660,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 24,700,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Jan. 30 was estimated at 1,944,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 744,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted steady, with poor demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 7d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 10d.; California No. 1, 7s. 11d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the bu, the previous week, and 12,010 bu, for the ib, for Michigan full creams, and 12% @13c people have for all these past years been corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for for New York. While eastern markets range the week were 9,269 bu., against 36,870 bu. about steady, there has been another decline the previous week, and 4,089 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Feb. 16 amounted to 14,588,495 bu., against 14,035,-108 bu. the previous week, and 8,334,522 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 453,387 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 548.979 bu. against 360,877 bu. last week, and 45,229 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. As compared shipping demand for the finer grades. Quewith a year ago the visible supply shows an tations were as follows: Finest full cream increase of 7,253,973bu. Corn has declined during the week, and the market on Thurs- Young Americas, 11%@12%c; low grades, day was hardly steady at the decline. It looks as if the market must go lower if some stimulus is not given it from some source. No. 2 is now quoted at 33 1/4c per bu. for

April, and 36c for May: No. 3 spot is

No. 3 yellow at 32% c per bu. A large "It is still largely a waiting market, amount of western corn is being received, and considerable quantities are going to interior points where farmers are feeding stock. A commercial paper says it is reported that considerable corn in cribs in the country is rotting because of the continued al. damp weather, and that the proportion of No. 2 in the summer receipts is likely to be at 111/2011/2c, and medium to prime grades much reduced by this cause. At Chicago drag at 10@11c. Pennsylvania skims have on Thursday the market was firm but quiet. Spot sold freely at 34@34%c for No. 2, and the prices realized very low." 29c for No. 3, and 291/@301/c for No. 3

April. The receipts at this point for the week were 32,334 bu., against 45,708 bu. the previous week, and 10,378 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 9,269 against 1,117 the previous week, and 1,879 bu. for same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 16 was 8,155,103 bu., against 8,079,829 bu, the previous week and 4,953, 602 at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase of 75,274 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 55,224 bu., against 56,999 bu. the previous week, and 33,940 the corresponding week in 1888. Oats have weakened, and all grades show a decline since our last report. No. 2 white are now quoted at 281/4c, light mixed at 271/4c, and No. 2 mixed at 26% per bu. At the close on Thursday the feeling appeared to be stronger, but trading was very light. At Chicago on Thursday oats were dull both for spot and futures. An advance of 1/4c on Wednesday was lost on Thursday. Quotations there were 25%c for spot No. 2; 25%c for February delivery; 27%c for May, and 26%c for July. The New York market was quiet and steady on Thursday, but lower than a week ago on both spot and futures. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, ment to Buffalo. It is intended for Buffalo 33@331/4c; mixed western, 281/4@32c; white western, 33@39c per bu. In futures, No. 2 mixed closed at 30%c; for February; 30%c for March, and 31%c for May.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTEB.

Receipts continue liberal, and the market is therefore without improvement. Of good fresh made dairy there is not sufficient to meet the demand, the bulk of the receipts being ordinary or low grades, which sell in competition with "substitutes." There must be a heavy loss on this low grade butter, as it requires just as much cream to make a pound of it as of the choicest, which sells for fully twenty-five per cent more. There is great room for reform yet before Michigan butter can hope for recognition as a good article in the large markets of the city. Quotations here are 18@19c for choice, with a cent or two more for extra, and 14@ 17c for fair to good. "Substitutes" are selling largely, and it is openly asserted that but three hotels in this city place honest butter before their patrons. Creamery butter is in fair supply, and sells at 26@29c per lb. At Chicago on Thursday the market was steady, though quiet, with stocks fully adequate for the demand. Dairy met with a

the next crop is only about half that of last choice dairies, 22@24c; common to fair do, 15 @19c; good packing stock, 11@13c; rolls, 13%@14%c. The New York market was dull the past week, with prices, however,

"All defective grades are quiet, with stock from 20@24c positively dull and weak. New State dairy continues in small supply and quality irregular, with bulk offer for those eight weeks of 3,482,472 Du. as from 18@24c, though really fancy from all compared with the corresponding eight new milk would bring 26@27c. Old State dairy quiet, but fine grades held about steady. Choice Western packed held about Choice Western packed neld about steady. Under grades seeking an export outlet, but shippers not taking hold very freely as yet this week."

Quotations in that market yesterday were

as follows:		
EASTERN STOOK.		
Creamery, Pa., tubs, fancy		@30
C:eamery, prime	25	@27
Creamery, good	20	@24
Creamery, fair	16	<b>Q</b> 18
Creamery, Western		@19
State dairy, tubs, fancy, new	26	<b>2</b> 27
State dairy, tubs, fancy, old	24	@243
State dairy, tubs, good	21	<b>@</b> 23
State dairy, tubs, fair	16	Ø50
State dairy, Welsh, prime	21	@23
State dairy, Welsh, fair to good	16	@50
State dairies, entire, fancy	23	@235
State dairies, entire, good to choice	21	Ø353
State dairies, entire, fair	16	<b>@</b> 30
State dairy, firkins, extras		@23
State dairy, firkins, extra firsts	20	@22
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy		<b>@</b> 59
Creamery, Elgip, fancy		@31
Western imitation creamery, choice.		@23
Western do, good to prime	15	@18
Western dairy, fine	18	Ø50
Western dairy, good	15	@16
Western dairy, ordinary	13	@13
Western factory, June firkins, extra	4	
firsts	12	@14
Western factory, Iowa, etc., extra	19	@20
Western factory, fresh tubs, extra		
firsts	15	217
Western factory, fresh tubs, firsts		@14) @13
Western factory seconds		@12
Western dairy and factory thirds	11	216
Rolls, fresh	4.1	<b>₽</b> 10
CHEESE.		
		8 - 4

The market is unchanged and quiet. of 6d. per cwt. in the Liverpool market on American cheese. But at this season it is hardly probable any decline will take place on this side of the Atlantic, owing to the season and the position of stocks. Still it is the unexpected which happens in trade as well as politics, and a temporary decline may take place from holders forcing stocks on the markets. At Chicago on Thursday the market was reported firm, with a fair cheddars, 11@111/c; do flats, 111/@111/c; 5@9c; poor to choice skims, 3@10%c; domestic Swiss, 91/20111/4c. The New York market is rather weak, at the moment, and holders are said to be shading prices to inspot, 33%c for March, 34%c asked for duce buyers to take hold. The export demand is light, while the home trade is good. quoted at 32 4c; No. 2 yellow at 33 4c, and The Daily Bulletin says:

though the indications of weakness referred to of late are becoming more positive. Canvassing the trade carefully we find the bulk of the sales of fancy State factory are at 12c; n a small jobbing way 121/8@121/4 c is made, but the outside figure is becoming exception-Choice parcels a little under fancy sell at 11%@11%c, and other grades range about had sales for export to the extent of about 2,000 boxes, but the business was forced and

yellow. In fatures No. 2 closed at 341/4c,	Quotations in that market yesterday were
March at 34%c, and May at 35%c. At New	as follows: State factory, fancy, to home trade 12 @121/4
York there was a liberal speculative demand	State factory, perfection, white 113/@12
on Thursday, with more activity among	State factory, choice 113 @1114
shippers. No. 2 mixed sold at 41¼@41%c, 40%c for No. 3.	State factory, medium 10½@10½ State factory, medium 9½@10½
At Liverpool American corn is in fair de-	State factor aight skims, small 9%@ 9%
mand at 4s. 1%d per cwt. for spot, 4s. 1d.	State factory, medium 8%@ 9%
for February delivery, and 4s. for March and	
Anril.	Obio flats. ordinary 94@1014

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull for American cheese, with quotations at 57s. 0d. per cwt. for both white and colored, a decline of 6d. during the

WOOL.

Reports from Boston are to to the effect that the wool trade has been rather tame during the past week and the sales foot up only 1,533,400 pounds, 988,400 of which are domestic and 545,000 foreign. Prices show no material change, but an easier feeling has been developed on ordinary grades of domestic, which holders are anxious to close out. Fine fleeces are in very light stock and are firmly held. Sales of Ohio X and XX fleeces have been made at 33@34c, and No. 1 Ohio at 38c, which is the extreme price. Michigan X fleeces sold mostly at Indiana unwashed have been made at 29@ 32c. Sales of territory have been moderate at 16% @21c. California and Texas remain quiet, with very little offering. Palled wool has sold freely at slight concessions. Foreign wools were very firm. Australian was particularly strong, with liberal sales to arrive at 38@41c. The colonial wool sales in London have

closed. As compared with the last series choice Australian wools are 2c. higher, and ordinary grades about 1c. Considerable amounts of the best fleeces were taken for America. Low grade wools just about held their own.

Notes from the Thornapple Valley.

The winter has been unusually mild. Just now we have good sleighing, although the snow. For stock the farmers have an abundance of grain and fodder; in this respect we are in very much better circumstances than we were in the season of '88. Although times are not specially prosperous, we have hope that with the approach of spring there will be real improvement, and that days of desirable relief and substantial encourage ment await us in the not distant future. LEBARGE, Feb. 14, 1889.

ONE of the singular features of the wheat market is the fact that wheat is higher in Chicago than in Detroit. No. 2 red is sell- at Eighty," by Mrs. A. H. Johnson, ing here at 1.01%@1.02, while at Chicago latest quotations were 1.06% for same grade, tem-Can it be Improved?" by J. Van-May futures in No. 2 sold at Chicago on Hoosan, Rochester; "Legislative Needs," Thursday at 1.09% while here they sold at by Mrs. Lucy Swift, Flint; "Farm Law," good local inquiry if fresh and sweet, and \$1.04%. Now the question is, should De- by Hon. C. D. Long, Flint; "What Books troit advance or Chicago decline? From the Shall We Read?" by Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson; outlook we should say Detroit is about 5c Recitation by John Reman, Thomas; and a creamery, 25@28c; fair to good do, 19@23c; be higher than those of Chicago.

For the Michigan Farmer. TAXING MORTGAGES.

It was in a rural district of the Empire State, some 60 years ago, an old fellow had a 1,651,600 bu. less than the estimated which are in good demand. The N. Y. son reading law in the office of John C. Spencer. Says he to a neighbor, "My boy don't know quite as much law as Mr. Spencer does, but what he does know is a great deal better law." This idea of the quantity of law versus the quality appeals pointedly to the people of Michigan-paricularly the tax payers. So far as quantity of law is concerned I will turn out Michigan against the world, and I really don't feel like saying a a great deal against their quality, when I remember that I used to take a hand in making Michigan law myself. The existing law in regard to the taxing of mortgages I have not read. It is nearly 40 years since, after two years' study, I laid Blackstone upon the shelf, and "took up the shovel and the hoe," resolving henceforward to attend to my own business and let other people settle their own quarrels. As one of my own neighbors remarked, collector." But I was rejoiced to hear that a law had been passed for taxing mortgages. And why should not every believer in the cause of right rejoice at such a measure? It was an important and much needed step in the direction of equal taxation, and consequently in the cause of justice and humanity. But the poet tells us "No rogue ere felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law,"

and as might naturally be expected, the holders of morigages began to kick. And because of this kicking somebody says, "Repeal the law." Would this be right? Is this the way that a great State should deal with its people? It is a wicked shame that past week were 229,241 bu., against 221,381 Quotations still range from 12@12%c per so many thousands of our hard working compelled to pay taxes on what they owe. And now that our law makers have taken a step in the right direction, let them not be frightened from their post by interested croakers, who would fain make them believe that the collection of a tax on a mortgage is an impossibility. It may be a difficult undertaking; and will no doubt be rendered noney lender. But should we desist on that account? It has been found difficult to enforce payment of taxes on non-resident lands, but should we on account of that difuntaxed? For half a century our law nakers have been working at this nonresident tax law business, and though they that was unobjectionable, they don't give it ip, neither should they. And if it is right to tax a non-resident's land, I held that it is of the animal inspected. equally right to tax a non-resident's money. Neither do I consider it any more difficult to collect the tax. Of the two, I should tered the number of the certificate of intather underlake to collect the tax on the specific action of every such arimal slaughtered is one of the ordest and most reliable justifumovey then the land. This can be done in different ways, but I will suggest but week prepare and file with the health officer one. For instance, a farmer owns a farm of such city or village, if there be one, and worth three thousand dollars, which is monigesed for a thousand. This is shown by the public records. The mortgage inerest is a freehold interest. Let the supervisor assess the farmer with two-thirds and same. be mortgage interest with the other onethird, and if the moregagee fails to pay his city or villege, for which he shall have been part of the tex, let the farmer be authorized appointed, and he, or one of his deputies, to pay it and take the tredsurer's receipt; shall attend daily the stock yards and catto pay it and take the treasurer's receipt; which shell be legal tender against its emocat of interest or principal of the morigage. It may be there are better ways than this, but I would risk this one way, if it was adopted, and boldly persisted in. Don't let our law makers be chicken-hearted or expose for sale the flesh of an animal for in the matter. We need men of courage human food, which said animal has not been just as much as we do on our battle fields. It remains to be seen whether our legislature will surrender at the first fire, or stand upon conviction be punished by a fine of in the tea and feed to poultry.—Mary A. firm in the cause of the people, and the cause of right. If the mortgage tix law needs amending let it be amended. Don't let us be bluffed in so just a cause, and if we try as long to tax non-resident money as we have to tax non-resident land, I have faith. superior to a grain of mustard seed, that success will crown our efforts. OLD GENESEE.

Russell vs. Shedd,

CHADWICK, Feb. 17, 1889. Will the FARMER please tell as how the snit between Russell and Shaid over the wire and rall fence was decided? sell agent here says it was in favor of Rus-

Mr. Shedd called at the FARMER office on 31@31%c, and this is a full rate for most of his way home from Canada, where the suit the stock offering. Sales of Kentucky and had been tried. He claimed that Russell was beaten, and asked us to announce the result. We refused, as we only had his statement for it. We do not believe that anything has been done by either which would protect purchasers, and it looks as it neither were anxious to come squarely into court and have the status of their patents determined. Perhaps there is more money in not settling the case, but if farmers would refuse to do business with either until they know which one has the legal right to sell them the privilege of building this style of fence, the question would soon be settled.

Farmers' Institute at Oxford.

An Institute for the farmers of Oakland Genesee and Lapeer counties will be held in Oxford, Oakland Co., on Wednesday and ground is covered with only a light body of Thursday next, February 27 and 28. The programme includes papers on "Comparative Profits of Different Occupations," by James Adams, Oakwood: "The Object of the Patrons of Industry," by F. W. Vertican, Port Huron; "The Country Merchant -His Relations to His Customers," by J. C. Predmore, Orion; Reading, by J. W. Betteys; "Is it Advisable to Breed Coarse Wool Sires on Fine Wool Dams for Wool and Mutton Purposes?" by Henry Lee, Lapeer; "The Western Cattle Business," by Fred E. Delano, Johnstown, Neb.; "Trusts," by George D. Cowden, Oakwood; "Young Thomas; "The Present District School Sysalso appears to be an undisputed fact that Elgin made, 29@30c lb.; choice Western too low, especially as her grades are said to lecture by J. Woodman, Lecturer of State Grange, Michigan,

STATE CATTLE INSPECTION BILL.

Below will be found the full text of the bill introduced into the Legislature by Representative Watts for the inspection by the State of all cattle intended for slaughter. It will be seen that the term of office and compensation of inspectors is left to the city or village appointing them; and if any city or village does not see the necessity for the enforcement of the law it need not appoint inspectors. Our readers should look it over carefully and see if it suits them. We shall be pleased to hear from any one who has an opinion to offer on the desirability of the law, or any of its provisions. A bill requiring the inspection of all neat cattle intended for slaughter and sale as human food, within the cities and villages of this State, having a live stock inspector, provid for the appointment of inspectors and pre-scribing their duties, and prescribing penal-ties for a violation thereof.

SEC. 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact, that no person or persons, firm or corporation shall sell or expose for sale as an article of human food, within the corporate

limits of any city or village within this State -having a live stock inspector as herein "I can learn tax law fast enough from the after provided—the fresh meat of any neat cattle unless the animal has been inspected slaughter, and within forty eight hours prior to slaughter, by a live stock inspector, or his deputy as herein after provided, and shall have free from disease, and fit and wholesome for human food. Provided, that when farmers slaughter cattle of their own raising or such as are already provided by law, to prevent the sale and consumption of diseased

SEC. 2.—The common council of any city shall upon the nomination of the mayor thereof, and the trustees of any village upon the nomination of the president thereof, shall appoint a live stock inspector, and such deputies and assistants as may be in the diseases peculiar to animals. The said inspector or his deputy shall on the application of the owners or person in charge of any animal intended to be sold or slaughtered for human food, inspect said animal for the purpose of ascertaining whether said animal is free from disease And if said animal upon inspection is found to be free from disease and suitable for human food, the inspector shall give the owner thereof, or the person having said animal in charge, a certificate to that effect, innecessarily so by the resistance of the which certificate shall contain a brief deccription of the animal, and the name of the owner or person baving such animal in charge.

numbered and be issued in duplicate, one ficulty give it up, and leave those lands copy of which may be retained by the person applying for such inspection, and the other delivered by him to the butcher or slaughterer, and the said inspector shall keep an inspection book in which he sha'l have never yet been able to frame a law keep a memorandum of the date of the issue of said certificate, and the name of the person in whose behalf the same shall have been issued, and the number and description SEC. 4.-That the slaughterer of every

animal whose inspection is required by this act, shall keep a book in which shall be en-

SEC. 5 .- That every inspector shall each tions in the country. If not, with the eleric of such city or village, a statement showing the number of caule inspected decay the previous week, and the Annis, seedsmen, Rochester, Y. Mr. More-

the markets in such city or village at suc boors doing each day as will be convenient for reisons having cattle, and who shall proceed to inspect the same without SEC. 7.—That any person who shall sell jured.

found to be free from disease and suitable what is called dog fennel, Faniculum officinfor human food, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall not less than fifty, not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or other city prison, not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8.-That any inspector who shall wilfully give a false tion, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for a period of not less than one year, or more than than five years.

SEC. 9.—Every such inspector, and every deputy or assistant so appointed as afor said, shall receive such compensation as the common council of such city, or trostees of such village may prescribe.

SEC. 10.—Each inspector so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give to such city or village, a bond in the sum of \$5,000, with two or more sureties to be approved by the common council of such city, or the trustees of such village, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which bond may be sued upon in the name of the city or village es the case may be, for the use of any one who may be injured by his failure to discharge his official duties.

SEC. 11. - That the term of office of such nspector and deputies shall be such as are prescribed by the city or village appointing

SEC. 12.—That the deputy inspectors of assistant inspectors shall be under the control and supervision of the chief inspector. And it shall be the duty of each inspector and of each deputy or assistant, to see that the provisions of this law are complied with, and for this purpose, either of said officers may enter all stock yards, slaughter houses, cattle pens or yards, stores, markets, or other places where cattle intended for market may be kept, or where fresh meat

SEC. 18.-That if any animal inspected i found by the officer inspecting the same t be diseased, he shall make or cause to be nade in the books of the inspector, a recon of the description of the animal, and the owner thereof shall within ten days from the date of inspection, file with such inspec tor a statement under oath of the dispos tion made of such animal, and a failure to comply with this provision of the law shall constitute a misdemeanor, for which he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one undred dollars.

SEC. 14.—That all acts and parts of acts aconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

GOVERNOR LUCE has filled the vacancies on the State Board of Agriculture by appointing Mr. A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, whom the readers of the FARMER should know pretty weil, Mr. Palmer, a farmer and former student of the College, and I. H. Butterfield, of Lapeer, a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, Secretary of the State Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and also a practical farmer. The best interests of the College should be safe in the hands of such men.

THE Montana Live Stock Journal says that the only losses to herds and ficeks so far reported this winter are from wolves, which have increased to an alarming extent. Institute at St. Johns, Clinton Co.

A Farmers' Institute will be held in the Court House, St. Johns, Clinton Co., under the auspices of the Clinton Co. Wool Growers' Association, on Thursday and Friday, February 28th and March 1st. Besides music, recitations, etc., there will be papers by the following: A. A. Wood, Saline, Future of Merinos in Michigan;" John F. Clemens, Bath, "Shorthorns for the Average Farmer;" J. W. Basley, St. Johns, "Can We Fally Estimate the Value of a Good Sire?" N. A. Clapp, Wixom, "Feeling and Caring for Farm Animals;" W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, "Beneficial Influence of Farmers' Clubs;" F. W. Radfern, Maple Rapids, "Unity of the Farmer:" C. S. Bingham, Vernon, "Shrop bire Sarep;" Prof. Samuel Jonnson, "Tele Drainage;" J. W. Hibbard, Benniugton, "Care and Management of Swine." AT a meeting of the National Association

of Builders in Philadelphia the past week, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the convention use its influence and recomalive, within this State, at the place of States the passage of a law making it a felony for any person or association to prevent any American youth from learning been found to be healthy and some trade or handleraft. It is a peculiar state of affairs which makes such action necessary. Here in Detroit, however, it is feeding for human food, no other inspection a very difficult matter for boys to get an opshall be required or penalty enforced than portunity to learn a trade, no matter how willing the proprietors of shops or factories may be to afford them an opportunity. The trades unions will allow all foreigners with the merest smattering of their handicrafts. to work in any shop if they will join their unions, but an American boy is debarred. except in the narrowest way, from the privideemed necessary, who shall be well versed lege so freely accorded to foreigners. The result is disastrous in many ways, and some way should be found out which will put an end to such rank injustice to the youth of the country.

According to the Bureau of Statistics the result of the light crop and higher prices for wheat in the United States the past year is shown in the heavy decrease in the exports of wheat and flour, the exports for 1888 being equivalent to only 97,748,425 bushels. against 149,944,536 bushels in 1887, 133,536, 799 bushels in 1886, and 96,431,965 bushels SEC. 3.-That said certificate shall be in 1885. The proportion experied in the form of flour shows a remarkable increase, being 49.3 per cent in 1888, against 36.6 per cent in 1887, 33.2 per cent in 1886, and 45 per cent in 1885, when the fotal exports were only slightly smaller than in 1888.

> Ames Plow Co., of Boston, Mass. While known only as plow makers in the west, their catalogue shows that they are manufactorers and dealers in about every implement used on the farm or in the garden. It

WR would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Morehouse &

names of the record of the has issued bouse was for usury years gen'l many for centificates, who shall keep a record of the Hiram Stoley & Co., the well-known lives dollars for his ransom. ter seedsmen. Be sure to get the eutan office at some convenient place in the lalogue.

MR. JACOB VAN HOOSEN, who lives at Stony Creek, near Rochester, Oakland Co., had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse by being gored by an infuriated bull. may desire the same inspected, and he The bull also attacked Mr. Van Hoosen, and he had a narrow escape from being in-

CHICKEN CHOLERA .- I give you a cure ed as herein before provided, and and preventive for chicken cholera. Take ale, boil to a strong tea, then mix cornmeal McElfresh, Vanhorn, Mo.

A Valuable Compliment.

the recent Dairymen's Association meeting which took a first prize or a sweepstakes prize was colored by Wells & Richardson Company's butter color. This would seem to be in the nature of a very large compliment to a well known article of local manufacture, which, by the way, has been very much improved lately. We congratulate the manufacturers upon this splendid tribute to the value of the improved butter color .- Burlington, Vt., Free Press.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Wm. Watling, one of Ypsilanti's pione settlers, is dead.

The Lansing waterworks earn \$9,000 annu-Potatoes are worth 15 cents a bushel at How ard City, and not badly wanted at that.

at Grand Rapids already aggregate \$22,000. The man who trapped the silver grey for near Ogemaw a few days a luck. The pelt sold for \$40. A. L. Taylor, brakeman on the Chicago

Attica on the 18th, while trying to board his train. It is estimated there are ten million feet of logs in the bottom of the Betsie river, and a steam scow adapted for the work of raising them is being built at Frankfort.

A farmers' mutual insurance company has been organized in Genesee County with \$50,000 capital and H. B. Dittler as president. A
new assessment plan will be tried. There is a mortgage of \$1,400 on the grounds

of the Imiay City Agricultural Society, which will be foreclosed in the spring unless measwill be foreclosed in the spring unless measures are taken speedily to redeem the indebt-The State Game and Fish Warden wants his salary raised. He has a stipend of \$1,200 and asks modestly to have it doubled, or fixed at

\$2.500, and to have three district deputies to Gen. R. A. Alger has bought the Pittsburg & Lake Superior Co's, from mine in the upper peninsula, and 1,800 acres of from lands, for \$800,000. The mine shipped 56,321 tons of ore

Big Rapids will give the Chippewa Valley lway company a cash bonus of \$15,000 i they will put the road through that town This will be in lieu of the right of way which

The Davison correspondent of the Flint Globe says a family of hunters living near Globe says a ramily of numbers there have shot and shipped 600 partridges this season. The value of the birds is \$300, but game will be scarce next year.

Two Muskegon men don't care if Michigan's pine crop is getting "small by degrees and beautifully less." They are A. V. Mann and J. W. Moore, and own two billion feet of standing pine in Arkansas and British Colum-

one hundred pounds weekly for the dining

Over twelve thousand pairs of wooden shoes were made at Grand Rapids in 1888. They are made of basswood, cost from forty to sixty cents a pair, outwear leather and

greatly favored by foreign residents of this glorious republic. Judge C. B. Grant, of Houghton, was nor inated as Justice of the Supreme Court by the Republican convention which met in this city on the 21st, after quite an exciting ballot. C.

S. Draper and W. J. Cocker were nominar for regents of the University. On the 12th of February a Method'st church. ilt in St. Charles township, Saginaw Co., by the Ojibeway Indians residing there, was consecrated. The church is unpainted outside, and unplastered within, will seat 100 persons, cost \$251, and is paid for. Services were held

in English and Olibeway. As encouragement to other cities to put in waterworks, it is stated that the Lapeer works, though in operation only four months, already are self-sustaining, the water rates paid by consumers being sufficient to pay expenses. Howell therefore begins to seriously consider the matter of surphying tirely with the matter of supplying itself with a system.

It is not safe to fool round Uncle Sam's property. The large shipments of rock elm ship timber being made to Germany from Marien, a little town 18 miles south of Cad attracted attention recently, and fifty parties are under arrest for trespassing on governmend to the legislatures of the different ment lands and that belonging to eastern parties.

Jackson Citizen: The plush sacque swindler is abroad. He represents that he has a patent process of cleaning plush which makes it fresh and more like real fur. He shows fraudulent letters of endorsement, and is allowed to take the sacques to bis supposed establishment for treatment. That is the last the owner sees of him. A syndicate of Manitoba capitalists Il en-

leavoring to purchase the claims of ore of the Manitoba Salt & Lumber Co. at 30 cents on the dollar. The liabilities aggregate over on the donar. The haddeness aggregate over a million dollars, with assets to half that amount, and if the syndicate can purchase the claims, it will take hold of the and continue the operations begun by the company. The property is now idle in the hands of a receiver, and taxes and interest are eating into the assets at the rate of \$100. 000 annually. Saginaw Courier: In 1885 Thomas Rair-

Saginaw Courier: In 1885 Thomas mairden, of this city, iraded his residence for a farm in M'ssouri, and with his family went to live in Missouri, where they tound the farm a mass of stones. For they tound the farm a mass of stones. For years they just managed to exist. In November Rairden and his family and his son and wife started for Canada with a double team. The son's wife died on the highway, team. The son's wife died on the highway, but still the little company pushed on. They arrived in Port Huron this week, in very d titute circumstances. Mrs. Sarah Hickson, of South Frankfort, who was buried this week, was 107 years of

age. Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812, and she drew a small pension on that account. She had 11 living children, and account. She had 11 living children, and lived with a son who is 75 years of age. Margaret Rose, of Wheatland, Hillsdale County, who died recently, was 104 years old, and like Mrs. Hickson, widow of a veteran of 1812, though she had married again. Michigan is a good State for those who desire to live till the grasshopper becomes a burden, Michael Farroll of Ada, Kent County, is al-

leged to be experiencing the usual fate of those who turn over their property to their children before they are done with it them-selves. He has 11 children, nine of them being girls. Seven are married, and on leaving the parental nest were given \$1,900 each. The remaining daughters induced their father to give them a deed of his remai he appears before the Kent Circuit Court asking to have the deed set aside, the girls

The 61 head of horses sold at Lexington this week, brought a total of \$142,630.

A Cuban planter, Menesta Ruiz, who was captured by bandits, has pa'd thirty thousand The Southern Pacific earned \$18,850,000 in

1889. But \$44,901,000 were spent for expenses, including interest on bonds. The Canadian government will make no changes in its custom tand until President dect Harrison is seated and has announced

The largest speciacio factory in the world is at Southbridge, Mass. Three-fourths of all the speciacies used are made there and the output is a million and a haif pairs yearly. This time it is Rippolyte's army in Hayti

s policy.

that is roused. A report has gained credence that Hippolyte has been assassinated by a idier who received two thousand dol his work.

A jug of cider, said to be 32 years old, was recently unear hed at Camden, N.J. A dozen or more men who merely tasted of it were intoxicated before they knew what had happened to them.

Li Yen Pang, one of the Chinese aristoc-racy, and said to be worth forty million doi-lars, is making a tour of the United States. Every package of butter in competition at He goes to Chinese locging houses, however, being loyal to his country. Hattie Stephenson, chief clerk of the Wells-

ville, O., postoffice, was arrested last week for robbing letters of money and checks Her thefts amount to \$500. She admitted her guilt and will suffer the penalty. Dr. D. W. Bliss, who attended President Garfield during his illness, died at Washing

ton, on the 21st. It is said that the criticism of his medical brethren on his treatment of the Garfield case hastened his death. It is creditably reported that in the sparsely settled country around Aitken, Minn., two children were attacked by woives and de-

voured, only a few bones and shreds of clothing remaining as testimony to their fate. An uncle of the Spanish king is in Chicago taking in the town. His purpose is to negotiate for the sale of his father's collection of paintings, valued at from \$800,000 to \$1,000, 000, which includes many valuable old mas

The Iowa reilroad commissioners having curtailed the revenues of the C., B. & O. road by enforcing the legal schedule of rates, the ailroad meets the cut by reducing its passenniles per month.

Subscriptions for the Y. M. C. A. building Under the heavy pressure of a water tank on the twelfth story, the floor of that story of the Owings block at Chicago gave way, falling from story to story to the basement. As i hanced, the building was empty at the time, or the loss of life would have been great. Grand Trunk railroad, was instantly killed a

A witness in a case involving \$200, tried before a Chicago jury this week, was from Minneville, Oregon, 2,546 miles away. He received \$1 for witness fee, and \$254.60 for mileage, and after all the defendant was discharged, evidence not being sufficient to con The Russian prince who has been importuning Mrs. Frank Leslie to marry him and

take an unpronouncable Russian name in ex-change for her good American dollars, was arrested at New York this week, accused of buying a \$500 sealskin coat and pawning it A statue of Gen. Lewis Cass, presented by

the State of Michigan to the national govern ment at Washington, was unveiled in Memor-ial Hall at the Capitol, on the 19th. The statue is said to be a fine one, which does credit to Michigan's first governor, the artist who modeled it and the State that gave it. James C. Flood, one of the four "bonanza

kings of the Pacific Slope," died at Heidelberg, Germany, on the 21st. O Brien died 11 rears ago: Fair is dead: Mackey alone lives It is said Flood never recovered from the effects of the intense excitement consequent in the wheat deal which cost the Nevada bank six million dollars. The heathen Chinee has always shown a

willingness to "catch on" to American methods, especially those not quite desirable. Hence the announcement that Sing Yon, the cashier of a firm of Chinese merchants at Chicago, has skipped with \$1,500 does not co-casion much surprise. The chief wonder is he did not wait until the pile he could capture was larger.

The boiler in the basement of the Park Ho tel at Hartford, Conn., a five story structure accommodating 100 guests, exploded on the 18th, wrecking the building and killing 23 per The ruins took fire, and not until the The Morrice, Shiawassee County, creamery is making eight hundred pounds of butter per week, of which the C. & G. T. railroad takes; before they were rescued.

Canada's impo States of green fracticles placed on 1888, up to Feb. 1. The duty which whad not these improved to the state of the state amounted ported is nearly of year. Canada ex during that perio valued at \$1,315,4

Feb.

The bill for the North Dakota, So Washington, has gress and only aw ture to become a kota is to be divide parallel. Constitution and submitted to stitutions are rational the President shall proclamation. Sou two representatives other new States, in the control of the control o the name of Wash accessful. De Lesseps, 1

Panama Caral, 88 to the public in abandonment of result of the exp development of ti to Bohlo, a distan-lest part of the u through marshes ing 34 miles lies them masses of r be required to con money has hereto is a matter of pu has been lavishly company's officer Lesseps and his s cupied, costing \$2 for the senior De

King Otto, of Ba The English cou electric light pate against Holland as natents. Germans will fo coast of Morocco, the Sultan of Me or a site.

orea, says a ter outhern part of people are starvin It is asserted tha the English parli will be asked fo ranted, twenty

It is semi-offici

The American

will demand of the and punishment charged with havin in Samoa last De were repulsed. The Sultan has export trade in a capital. Zanz bar

letter and spirit b

The Michigan

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its lines to Wa

February 28th t one fare for roun turn leaving W March Sth. A. Sleeping Cars w at 8.00 P. M., 8 via Niagara Fall ing by same ro should be mad Passenger and direct or through Michigan Centra

purchased.

NEW

FOR Lord Kirklevil JOHN F 123-5m

you are buying ed FARMER

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THE WESTINGH FOR A good stock or of timber, balance of apples, peach watered with nev

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I wish to sell Cleveland Bay on or address

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Canada's importations from the Un ted States of green fruits, trees, seeds, and other articles placed on the free list from Apr. 13, 1888, up to Feb. 1, 1889, are valued at \$831,509. The duty which would have been coffected had not these imports passed free, would have amounted to \$292,676. The amount imported is nearly double that of the previous year. Canada exported to the United States, during that period, of such articles, goods valued at \$1,486,022, of which apples were valued at \$1,316,452.

valued at \$1,315,452. valued at \$1,315,452.

The bill for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, has passed both houses of Congress and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. The territory of Dakota is to be divided on the line of the seventh parallel. Constitutions are to be drawn up and submitted to the people, and if the constitutions are ratified at the October election, the President shall admit the new States by proclamation. South Dakota is entitled to two rapresentatives in Congress, each of the other new States, to one. The effort to chance the name of Washington to Tacoma was not successful.

De Lesseps, in inaugurating work on the Panama Canal, said it would be thrown open to the public in 1889. But 1889 marks the abandonment of the undertaking. The only result of the expenditure of \$259,000,000 is the development of the watercourse from Colon to Bohio, a distance of 13 mites, and the eastiest part of the undertaking, as the line lay through marshes. The route of the remaining 34 miles lies over mountains, some of them masses of rock; and \$1,000,000,000 will be required to complete it at the rate at which money has heretofore been expended. But it as marter of public comment that money has been lavishly spent for luxures for the company's officers, two houses built for De Lesseps and his son, which were never occupied, costing \$250,000; the freecoing of that for the senior De Lesseps costing \$30,000.

#### Foreign.

King Otto, of Bavaria, is hopelessly insane The English court of appeals upholds the electric light patents of Edison and Swan against Holland and Anglo-American Brush

coast of Morocco, near the Algerian frontier, the Sultan of Morocco having granted land

for a site. The American consul at Zuil, capital of Cores, says a terrible famine prevails in the southern part of Corean peninsula. Many people are starving.

It is asserted that at the coming session of the English parliament a lean of £10,000,000 will be asked for purposes of defense. If granted, twenty men of war, fifty cruisers and a number of terpedo boats will be built.

It is semi-officially alleged that Germany will demand of the United States the arrest and punishment of Klein, the American charged with having led the forces of Maraofa in Samoa last December, when the Germans were repulsed.

The Sultan has forbidden the import as export trade in arms and ammunition in Zen-sibar, and the British consul stationed at the capital. Zanzibar, enjoins upon British sub-jects the eminent propriety of observing in etter and spirit his dusky majesty s or lers.

Harrison's Inauguration

The Michigan Central, "the Niagara Falls THURSDAY, March 14th, 1889 Route," will sell tickets from all stations on February 28th to March 2rd, inclusive, at one fare for round trip, tickets good to return leaving Washington not later than March 8th. A special train of Wagner Sleeping Cars will leave Petroit March 1st, at 8.00 p. M., and rou through to Washington via Niagara Falls and Poiladelphia returning by same route. Applications for beaths should be made to March 2. A Warren should be made to March 2. A Warren should be made to March 2. A Warren 2. The March 2. Th should be made to Mr. C. A. Warren.

TERMS—Seven months time at eight per cent interest on good bankable paper, with discount of three per cent for cash. director through any Ticket Ament of the Michigan Central, of whom tickets may be

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182. JOHN P. SANBORN, Port Huron, Mich.

## FERTILIZERS!

We desire to call the attention of every farmer in the state to our brand of fertilizers. When you are buying fertilizers see that they are branded FARMER. They will give you the most desirable restiles, giving a good vigorous growth, early maturity and large yield. Good agents wanted in every town. In flace where we have no agent a sample bag of 240 lbs. of "Superphosphate" will be sent on receipt of \$3.00. Address

THE FARMERS' FERTILIZER CO., DETROIT, MICH.



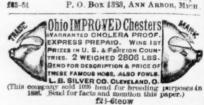
Combined Grain and Clover Threshers fully equal to regular grain machines on grain, and a sensine Clover Huller in addition

Two Speed Traction and Plain Engines. 4tc 5 Horse Power, positively the most desirable for Lightness, Economy, Power and Safety. Boiler has horizontal tabes, and in therefore free from the objectionable features of vertical boilers.

Horse Powers both Lever and Endless Chain, All sizes. Send for catalogue. Address THE WESTINGHOUSE CO., Schenectady, N.Y.

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A good stock or dairy farm, 154 acres, 30 ac of timber, balance improved. A good orchard of apples, peaches, pears and grapes. Wel watered with never failing spring. Good schools and near the University. One mile and a quarter from the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor Chean for each or part down, belauce on time at six per ceut interest if preferred. Address Dr. W. B SMITH.



#### WANTED.

Situation as manager or foreman on a stock or grain farm, by an American, married, no child-ren. Do not use intoxicating liquors in any degree; can give the best of references; large experience; am not afraid of work and don't want a "soft snap." Address

WILBER H. SEELYE, Box 703, Kalamazoo, Mich

FOR SALE

Fine 80 acre farm, one mile and a half from Pontiac; rich clay loam soil and good buildings For particulars inquire of

STEPHEN MOORE. 967 W. Fort St., Detroi

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my full blooded Clydesdale and develand Bay Stallions. For particulars call

M. M. KENNEDY, 212 Jackson St., Jackson, Mich.

FRUIT and Ornamental, Grap Berry Plants, Shrubs, Roses, etc Wholesale and Retail. Catalogue I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, MONROE NURSERY, MONROE, MICH

## Clearing Out Sale EVERYTHING GOES!

Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Hogs, Shropshire and Merino Sheep, Farm Horses, etc.

As I intend renting my farm I have determined to sell by auction all the live stock and machinery now kept on it. The stock includes:

Fifteen Pure Bred Poland-China Sows, Twenty Full Blood Shropshire Ewes, One Registered Shropshire Ram, Eight Good Farm Horses,

Clydesdale Stallion Gen. Johnston 5033. Also a lot of Agricultural Implements and Machinery of the most approved description, including two threshing machines with traction engines. There are also a choice lot of seed cats, of the Welcome and White Canada Russian varieties, and a quantity of two-rowed Barley. The sale will take place on the farm, near Bancroft, on

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th.

The implements and machinery will be sold at 10 o'clock, a. m., and also the seed oats and barley. Sale of stock begins at 1 p. m., sharp. Parties from a distance will be met at Durand or Bancroft, the evening before or on the day of sale, and taken care of.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$6, cash; over that sum and under \$200, eight months' credit. Over \$200, one year's credit with interest

Catalogues will be out shortly and can be had For Catalogue address E. W. COTTRELL, No. 4 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

I. L. MILLS,

# **AUCTION SALE**

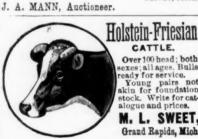
I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, in Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich., at Chas. Aull's sale

### Commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

15 head of well bred and useful Shorthorns,

Sale positive, as it will be held under cover Send for catalogues to

FRANK N. GREEN,



CATTLE. Over 100 head; both sexes; all ages. Bulls ready for service. Young pairs not akin for foundation tock. Write for cat-

M. L. SWEET, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### St. Lambert--St. Helier.

Jersey Bull for Sale at Farmers' Price.

ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER. Oropped Oct. 28, 1888. Solid color and from the best of butter stock on both sides. Guaranteed o please For particulars address JOHN MITCHELL,

### BREEDERS' STAKES TO BE TROTTED

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

Inder the rules of the Michigan Horse Breeder ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 15th. ominations to be made on or before March. \$5.00 to accompany each nomination 5th. \$5.00 to accompany each nomination; second payment of \$5.00 due May 1st; final pay-sent of \$10 to be paid Sept. 2d. Three starters required. Horses to be owned Michigan.

for 2 year olds—Entry fee \$20, Society adds \$100. For 3 year olds—Entry fee \$20, Society adds \$100. For 4 year olds—Entry fee \$20, Society adds \$100. JOE. C. STERLING,

### '88-Summit Poultry Farm.-'88

## **Barred Plymouth Rocks**

LACED WYANDOTTES.

A large and fine stock of Plymouth Rock preeding cockerels and pullets for winter sales. Also a few very nice Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs for batching from either sariety at \$2 per 18 pr \$3 for 25. Address

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#### FOR SALE, "Brook Farm," Lapeer, Mich., 237 acres: 20 acres in high state of cultivation; calance grow

ing oak timber; watered by a stream and two wells; two houses; commodious barns with excellent stabbling. A rare chance to buy a fine farm. Call on or address MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Lapeer, Mich

Grape and Other Small Fruit Plants.

Both the old and the new. The latter pecialty. Price list ready March first. Set ree to all who apply. Address T. T. LYON,

#### FOR SALE

South Haven, Michigan

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First-class grain and stock farm of 208 acres Is acres of timber. 190 acres improved, 75 acres in wheat; well watered; good buildings and fruit; soil, rich growing loam. It is nearly level, stoping gently to the Looking Glass River. One and a half miles from Wacousta, four miles from Eagle, on the D. L. & N. R. R., five miles from Grand Ledge, 12 miles from Lansing. F. L. SHUART. Wacousts, Clinton Co., Mich

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BLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Michigan. About 200 pure-bred animals on hand, Prices reasonable; terms easy. Horses guaranteed breeders. Large catalogue with history of the breed free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.



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We make regular importations, and have on hand at all times from 250 to 300 pure-bred, registered stallions and marcs of the highest quality and most popular strains. All our stock is YOUNG, VIGOROUS and fully ACCLIMALED. Also a choice herd of 150 HOLSTEINS!

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## Shorthorn Cattle British Horses



Clydesdale, English Shire, SUFFOLK PUNCH, CLEVELAND BAY M. W. JUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS, and HACKNEY STALLIONS.

35 miles west of C hicago on C. & N.-W. Ry. between Turn er Junction and Elgin. Prices moderate, terms easy. Correspolicited. Send for Catalogue No. 9.

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FIVE IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions for Sale. All registered and first-class horses. Also

Four Young Brood Mares. The latter have first-class pedigrees, tracing to Darnley. All these horses are sound and breeders. The mares are in foal to Clydesdale Charlie, by Druid Chief. The premium mare, June Rose, is included in the mares. For particulars address O. W. PARSELL,

E. TOWNSEND & SONS, OATKA VALLEY STOCK FARM



American Merino sheep of pure Atwood blood, with individual pedigrees tracing to Clark's Favorite, Stowell's Princess, Hammond's Gold Drop and other noted families.

Holstein-Friesian cattle, selected from T. G. Yeomans & Sons 'Chambard' and brea to the Aaggie and Wayne families; and Percheron horses.

Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

P. O. & R. R. station, Pavilion Centre, Genesee county, N. Y.

### SILVER CREEK HOME BREEDING PARK

Do you want a pure Percheron stallion, a No getter? Do you want a pure Percheron brood mare? Do you want a pure Percheron mare or stud

colt?

Do you want a grade Percheron or Hamble-tonian broad mare?

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Do you want a No. 1 stock farm of 160 acres, constitution of the con 100 acres blue grass pasture, over three miles of tile drain, barns newly covered and arrang d for keeping 60 horses or cattle, never failing water in every pasture? If you desire any such property address for particulars

R. P. BOODY, Morenci, Mici P. S.—I mean business, as ill health compels me to reduce my cares. Reference: C. C. Wake-field & Co's Bank. Time given to suit customer.

### FARM FOR SALE

Being desirous o' engaging in other business I offer for sale my farm of 540 acres located two miles from Saline, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, a thriving village of 1,200 people and one of the best markets in this part of the State; six miles from Ann Arbor, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants and location of State University. There is a good, never-failing stream of water, two windmils with a complete system of water works running to all the buildings, two sets of large and well-arranged buildings in good shape; 110 acres of wheat on the ground; 155 acres eceded. The property is under good fence and arranged for two farms of 300 and 240 acres respectively, or I will reserve 40 acres, leaving 300 and 2 or. The soil is a gravelly loam, no clay on the entire property. The farm is exceptionally fine for stock raising or a stud farm, or admirably adapted far mixed farming. It is located within two miles of the T., A. A. & N. M. R. R. Station, therefore the shipping facilities cannot be surpassed, and the educational advantages it affords are superior. Only a small payment would be required, the balance on long time at a nominal rate of interest. Inquire on premises or address

J. C. ROUSE,

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Pine Lands, Mdse. Stocks and City Property, FROM EVERY PART OF THE U.S. Send for large Bulletin containing descriptions of property for sale and exchange. We want to include your property. Full circulars, rates, etc. INTER STATE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, MARSHALL, MICH. 98-6m

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At Paw Paw, Mich., two fine Percheron Stal-lions, one-half and seven-eighths blood. Fine from and sure fold-getters. To close out stock business will sell at a bargain. DARLING BROTHERS, 32 Lafayette, Detroit, or Paw Paw, Mich.

### M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAWN FARM. 3.000 PERCHERON % FRENCH COACH HORSES STOCK ON HANDI

300 STALLIONS of serviceable age. 150 COLTS 200 IMPORTED BROOD MARES 80 in fom by Brilliant, the most far

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COACH & GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES. for sound, registered, solviceable Cleveland Bay stallions and fine brood mares than ever. We have the oldest, largest and best stable of N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dlly these great coach horses in the State. Our Long List of Prize Winners of England and Ameri-Ca, comprising the blood of such great sires as Prince George, Fidius Dius and Luck's All. makes a visit to our stables profitable to all admirers of fine horses. Our horses are not stuffed nor pampered for show, and we seek to enlarge our business ty nothing but fair dealing and choice stock.

Come and see us or send for catalogue. CLEVELAND BAY HORSE COMPANY, E. W. BARTRAM, Man'ger. (Incorporated,) E. J. Gilman, Sec'y. Paw Paw, Mich

## C. F. MOORE,

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d other high bred sorts. At the head of the GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

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Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hilliamst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elisabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heffers, Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohie Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone.

ja 31-1y

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A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. my15-6m\*

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A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

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Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Merica specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.
All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

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Terms on application. All schek eligible to registry. This herd is descended from such noted hogs as Black Jo No. 8441, Anson No. 10479, Jenny Lind No. 23508, and Pride of the Valley No. 10122, and other leading strains; all recorded in Ohio Record. One hundred March and Anyll pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times. recorded in Ohio Record. One nungreu and April pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times and April pigs for sale. S1-tf

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## of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

The following families are represented in one herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phylis, Adelaide, etc. AMERICAN MERINOS.

FOR SALE, One Hambletonian stallion, four years old 28th of next April, well broke, kind and gentle, weight near 1,100 lbs., as fine a horse as stands in Me bigan; his dam, Grey Eagle. I have a trotted horse also that can go in 2:30 I wish to sell am too old to handle them. Write or call on Jás. H. BREWER, corner of Third and Frost Sts., first ward, Flint City, Genesee Co., Mich.

Southdown Rams.

I have several yearling rams from recorded stock, that I will sell at reasonable prices. Apply to R. W. HEMPHILL, al8-tf Ypsilanti, Mich.

# IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

### Poetry.

REMEMBER SHE IS OLD.

Laugh not, O maiden, I pray you At the one who so slowly goes by With tottering step and bowed figure, Wasted features and dim sunken eye;-Hair white as the robe in which winter The cold dreary earth doth enfold; Laugh not, but remember, I pray you, Remember, alas! she is old.

Once, 'mid the years gone forever, she was peerless in beauty and grace; The country around had no maiden Who owned such a form-such a face Eves lustrous as skies of the summe And hair with the splendor of gold: A voice that was ever like music-But her charms have departed-she's old!

So forget not, O maiden, I pray you, If, like her, you live to old age, You shall feel, too, the force of that language Which speaks from that sad, wrinkled page! For at three score and ten beauty withers. And grace nevermore we behold,-With spring come the rose and the lily But to made when the year groweth old!

LOVE LIGHTED.

-George Newell Lovejoy

The silver days, the golden days, The days of sunny weather, With amber on the mountain line And violet on the heather, Are but remembered days, love, Far fled from thee and me; The lost delight is out of sight. And lorn and lone are we.

Yet the gray days, the dreary days, With gusty storms blown bither And cloud rack smitten of the blast And driven any whither-Through sob and moan and anguish These days of muffled gloom Their coronal of glory wear,

For in the mingled brightness Of other years a tether, Too strong to break in any stress. Bound our two souls together: And better pain with thee, love, With thee, true heart to heart, Than all the vanished sunshine, And thou and I apart,

Which deathless stars illume

-Margaret E. Sangster



#### THE AGENT'S STORY.

It was a hot afternoon-some of you may know how hot it can be on the prairie when there is no wind.

I was sitting in the little ticket office of the railroad station at which I was agent. From the window I could see the hot air rising from the sunburned buffalo grass, giving to the lonely ranche buildings scattered here and there in the distance an unstable, wavering appearance, as though they might at any moment blow away.

Presently out of the silence there camthe foot falls of a horse's hoofs, stopping at the platform, and followed by a queer " pegging," sound over the planks and into the waiting-room. I looked up and saw a boy of about 14 standing in the doorway. His right leg was amoutated above the knee. and he supported himself on a pair of light crutches, which had sling straps like an

army carbine. He handed me an express order for a package to Col. Reed, a prominent cattleman, whose ranche buildings were about a mile south of the track.

"Are you the colonel's son?" I asked as I handed out the package.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

Reed is my name." Then he turned and looked curiously in at the telegraphic instruments. He had such a bright, healthy and wide awake air, that I invited him to walk in and examine them

His eyes brightened immediately. "I'd like to, if you don't mind. The other agent was cross, and I was afraid to

if he wished.

ask him." Seeing that he was interested in them. explained briefly the working of the key and sounder, and fried to give him some idea how a mersage was sent and received. He listened attentively and seemed to compre-hend pretty wall.

"Yes," he said, as I concluded, "I know something about it, though only through what I have read. Would you mind writing out the alphabet for me?"

I wrote out the characters on a slip of paper, which he tucked carefully away in stranger to that part of the west, he volunteered some information about the country. including a remarkably accurate description of the game birds and their habits, which, as a sportsman, I found very interesting. Before he left he told me that he had lost his leg during an Indian raid about four years ago, before the railroad was built. His father's ranche had been attacked without any warning. He was only ten years old at the time, and being out of doors, he had slipped away unobserved, and hidden in the corral, and while there was hit by a stray rifle ball in the knee.

1 accompanied him to the door when was ready to go, and was surprised to see how thoroughly at home he was on his pony. With his crutches slung behind him, he swung nimbly into the saddle, and started off toward home on a brisk gallop.

One afternoon, about a week later, he dropped in again, having meanwhile learned the telegraphic alphabet so that he could repeat all the characters easily, and next day the colonel himself stopped in on his way to town. He was a brisk, genial man, who had a habit of shaking hands with every one. He was a typical frontier ranchman.

"See here, Mr. Agent," he said, "that boy of mine has a hankering to learn your business. He's kind of lonesome, you see -he can't play with the other boys on account of his leg-and now if you don't mind havin' him around, and will teach him what you can-he's pretty bright, and can learn most anything-why, I'll make it | even if I were loose, I should be unable to worth your while. What's your charge?" "Why, colonel," I replied, laughing at his business-like meaner, "I shall be glad to have him around-I am lonesome here-so

we won't draw up any contract." Charley was an apt pupil. In about month he could send and receive a message, though of course not very rapidly. His father was so delighted with his progress that he made me a present of a riding pony; and shortly after, when Charley got it into his thing you've got to do to this here telegraph head that it would be a fine thing to have a machine so they won't suspect nothin'-any private line from the ranche to the station, the colonel had me order two instrument and a coil of wire from Chicago.

Under my direction the cowboys put it up, and though it wasn't stretched very tight, and the poles were only fence posts spliced together, it worked as well as the main line. The instrument on my end of the line I did not care to have in the office, for fear that officious gentleman, the lineman, would object, and so I set it up on one side of the big, empty freight room.

The autumn was now well advanced, and I found that my duties, instead of increas ing, grew lighter. There were but two freight trains every other day, and the daily mail and express, east and west, went through between the hours of 1 and 4 in the morning, so that I had a great deal of time on my hands. I spent much of it shooting chickens with Charley-he was an excellent shot from the saddle, though he told me he had a time of it training his pony to stand fire-and the rest of the time I read or rode out over the trails in the delicious Indian summer weather.

One night, about the middle of October, we had a terrific thunder and wind storm, with a blinding fall of rain and hail. It came up after the west bound train had left, and about an hour before the eastern train was due. I was awakened by the noise, and got up to look out. The rain was falling in torrents, and the wind shook the building, while the lightning flashed inces-

I was still looking out watching the furious storm, when an unusually bright flash revealed for an instant the figures of a group of horsemen loping across the prairie toward the station. I stood still to catch another glimpse of them, if possible, but without success; they had probably turned off to

Shortly afterward I heard them at the other end of the building, where they stopped, I supposed, to seek shelter from the storm; or possibly they were going to take the train. It was not unusual for passengers to come around an hour before train time, so I thought little of it at the time.

However, before I left the window, heard them tramping around the platform to the door, and drawing back to one side, I waited to see them pass. Between trains I always kept a lamp burning, but turned down low and it shone out new through the window: and as the men stepped into the faint bar of light, I got quite a distinct view

of them. They were all heavily built. Each one vore a yellow "slicker" coat and had his slouch hat pulled down close to keep off the rain, and around each one's face, just below the eyes, was tied a red "harvester's" handkerchief. This struck me as unusual, and I was puzzled for a moment until it oc-

as a protection against the hail. A moment later they were pounding at the door for admittance. Now, as a rule, I did not like to admit any one so long before train time. I sometimes had express money packages on hand, with no safe to put them in. I once carried a package of \$2,000 in my pocket three days before the owne

called for it, and so I was somewhat appre ensive at times for my safety. That night, however, I had only a fedollars of my own and an almost empty mail pouch, but before opening the door, I

sang out, "Who's there and what do you "Passengers for the train," came the

answer. "We're all wet, an' wanter get in out o' the rain."

I unlecked the door and they crowded into the room. In the brighter light indeors the handkerchiefs that concealed their faces looked so much like an attempt at disguise and a pretty good one at that-that for a moment I was startled, and made a hasty step toward the ticket office. Before I could take another, however, one of the men struck me with his fist, and though the blow was not a hard one it was so unexpected that it knocked me completely off my feet. Then two of them seized me while I was down, turned me on my face and held me, while the others bound my hands firmly be-

then rolled me over again on my back. "Now, my chicken," said one, who appeared to be the leader, "we ain't got nothin' agin you an' won't hurt you as long putting my ear against the boards I could as you keep quiet; but sure as you yell or make a noise, there'll be some shootin'."

They seemed to be familiar with the office his pocketbook, and then, finding I was a and its surroundings and probably had been there before. Two of them picked me up and carried me toward the freight room, while another went ahead with the lamp and opened the door. Here they looked ble and roar and hissing of air brakes. around for a moment, then laid me down against the side of the building, with an old coat under my head for a pillow, and, bidding me keep "mum," returned to the waiting-room.

> think and pretty fast, too, for I was thoroughly excited.

Their scheme was evident enough-to way-lay the train there and rob the express and mail cars. The express messenger al ways had money in the safe on the east run, and not infrequently gold bullion from the mines further west, so, in case they were successful, they would secure a large sum There had been several like attempts throughout the country lately, and I felt sure that this was their object.

By taking the train men by surprise they might easily overpower them, then separat ing the mail and express cars from the rest of the train, run them a mile or two further east with the engine and plunder them a their leisure. This plan had been success fully carried out on another road a short time before, and there was no reason why it should not be again successful, unless in ome manner I could prevent it.

I tried to loosen my hands, but they were tied too securely-so tightly that the cords almost cut the flesh. Then I reflected that get out and flag the train, for both freight doors were padlocked and the key was in the ticket office drawer.

About this time the door leading to waiting room was opened and one of the roughs looked in. "Say, young feller, are you alive yet?"

he asked.

"Yes," I responded. "Well, we wanter know if there's anyreport to make?

This was pretty cool, and for a moment I warn the dispatcher, and was on the point of saying "Yes" when another voice cut me short.

"You let him get his claws on that machine an' he'll have 'em stop the train. Don't be a fool; come out an' shut the

The door slammed and ence more I was left in the dark.

I was now beginning to suffer from my constrained position and the cutting of the cords, so I began to cast about me for relief; and then suddenly 1 remembered a reaper blade that had been left at the station a few days ago by express. It was loose from the board and I had placed it in a corner so that no one could be hurt by it accidentally. Accordingly I rolled over and over until my feet touched the opposite wall, and then sitting up with my back toward the corner, I felt for the blade with my hands.

To my great satisfaction I found it, got the cord across one of the teeth and carefully sawed it back and forth.

In a moment my hands were free and then I loosened my feet. I then took off my shoes. This done I was able to move about without making any noise.

Still I was unable to accomplish anything. for it was impossible to get out, and I was on the point of composing myself in my old position, to avoid another knock-down, should the roughs look in, when a slight 'spiz-z-z," followed by a bright sparkle, attracted my attention to the south side of the room. It was the instrument on the private line, affected by the lightning-a common ecurrence in all offices during thunder-

I stepped up to it quickly and tried the circuit. It was all right, though the rain nade such a noise on the roof that 1 could hardly hear the sounder. It was not probable that I could get an answer from Charley at that time of night, but as my only resource it was worth trying. So I started in, making his call, "Ch."

"C-h-c-h-c-h!" I rattled; and present ly, to my surprise, the circuit was opened and the response came:

Then I "talked" to him-in my excitement a great deal faster than he could take, and he interrupted me with "slower."

"I-i." I said, "call your father." "Not home," came the answer: "all nands gone out to round up a bunch of catle stampeded by the storm."

"I-i-i-i-i-i." I answered, stopping reflect. Then I went ahead again: "Can you ride over to the west cut and

gnal the train to stop?"

"Yes; what for?" "Get a lantern and put a piece of thin red flannel around it if you can. Swing it curred to me that perhaps they were worn across the track when you see the headlight and keep it up till they stop. Tell conductor there are eight men here waiting to reb his train. Be quick about it."

"O. K. By George!" This last by way of expressing his surprise, I suppose, and

then the ticking stopped. I now began to feel that the roughs would be foiled, though of course it all depended upon Charley. But it was something that just suited his nature. I could imagine him on his pony, lantern in hand, tearing across the prairie as though a band of Comanches was after him.

Meanwhile I thought it best to take my old position against the wall, to avoid any suspicion, should the robbers grow inquisitive. So I lay there and waited and waited -the time seemed fairly to drag alonguntil I felt certain that the train was due. But it did not come, though the movements of the roughs convinced me that I had gnessed aright-it was probably a little overdue by this time and they were getting restless. Presently one of them opened the door and looked in. "Say, operator, is that train on time?" he asked.

"Yes." I replied, "they were on time th last I heard them reported-about 2 o'clock.' He retired again, and for about ten minutes all was still. Then above the noise of the storm a far away whistle sounded faintly. Next there was a hurried movement in hind me. They next bound my feet, and the outer room—the roughs were crowding

out upon the platform. I sprang to my feet and stood against th side of the building next the track, and by hear the distant rumble of the train, now fast nearing the station. I tried to imagine where the roughs had placed themselves. Probably around the corner of the building, ready to rush out, revolvers in hand.

The train was now quite near, and pres ently it drew up to the station with a rum-Almost instantly I heard the shouted com mand, "Hands up!" followed by the reports of four or five revolvers and the sound of scuffling on the planks, which, however, was soon ended, and then a veritable babel Thus left alone in the dark, I began to of voices and the noise of many feet on the platform.

I dashed out through the waiting room to see how things had gone and soon found the conductor.

"Hallo, Leith, is that you? We have prevented that robbery this time, thanks to your warning. I borrowed half a dozen revolvers from the passengers and called for volunteers, so when we pulled in there were twelve men on the platform ready for business. We've got the robbers in the baggage car -come along and see 'em."

They were a hard looking set of men Two of them lay on the floor wounded.

though not seriously. About this time Charley made his appear ance on his crutches, clad only in a pair of trousers and a red flannel shirt, one sleeve of which he had torn off to draw over the lantern. He was wet through, his hat was gone, and altogether he looked so forlorn. that the passengers, who were profuse in their sympathy and praise, began to make

up a purse for him. After the train had left, I found him in the waiting room and here we discussed the affair, and tried to think how much we should charge the express company for the use of our private line. A few days later, more as a joke than anything else, we sent in a bill for \$50 which was paid promptly, with many thanks for what they called our "prompt action."-George Leith, in Youth's Com

THE pilgrim takes a painful interest in his bunion's progress.

#### A SET OF SAPPHIRES.

"John"-pretty Mrs. Cecil Morgan stood eside her husband's chair with a strange thought I might still have an opportunity to hesitancy of look and manner-"could you let me have a little money?"

John Morgan, head book-keeper in the ommission-house of Macray & Co., laid down his morning paper with a stifled sigh. He looked up kindly into the fair, rose-tint ed face of his young wife, whose sapphire blue eyes were bent on him expectantly. He did not reply for a moment, but drew her down on his lap, and stroked the curly golden hair with his slim, white fingers. She was a lovely, loving, but thoughtless little woman-she was his wife, and he loved her devotedly-but sometimes, not often, her vanities jarred on his finer sensibilities for Cecil Morgan was not the woman to meet the wants of a grave, intellectual man like her husband, whose worth, honesty and nobility of thought were simply incomprehensible to her tender, but shallow nature. "So you want a little money. How much,

Cecil?" He smiled as the dimples came and went in the smooth pink cheeks.

"Oh, ever so much, John." Cecil's spirits rose as she caressed her jeweled fingers, and she laughed in a childish fashion.

"Well, out with it. How much? Tell me."-as she hesitated. "I must hurry down town, as we are unusually busy just now.' "You are always that when I want anything," pouted Cecil.

"Why, you know that lovely set of sapphires in Raby & Co.'s window---'' Mrs Morgan paused, and her spirits fell a trifle for John's face grew suddenly clouded; "they are just perfect, and would suit my stylematch my eyes, you know-and they are only two hundred dollars. I want them to wear with my white moire at Mrs. Cassel's reception."

"Indeed!" was John's comment, as he coughed slightly, and deliberately seated his

wife on an ottoman at his side. "Cecil"-he rose slewly to his feet-" am sorry to refuse you, but I cannot spare

that amount of money at present." "But they are just lovely, John," persisted Mrs. Morgan, with heightened color, "and so unique! These settings are peculiar in design-so chaste and delicate, and they are so cheap. Only two hundred for the complete set!"

"Cecil"-John Morgan looked as if he was about to tell some very unwholesome truths-"what would my employers think of my wife wearing a two hundred dollar set of jewelry? Some of your evening dresses have already excited comment; but no one knew I had walked to and from the office. denied myself cigars, and even the daily papers, to pay for your extravagance."

" My extravagance!" cried Mrs. Morgan, with a subdued wail, as she put her handkerchief to her eyes and burst into childish tears-a weak woman's best defense. "That's always the cry-my extravagance!"

"No, Cecil," he said sadly, as he laid his hand on the golden head, "you cannot say that I often reproach you with extravagance. But I am tired of living on fare only fit for a hermit, and the everlasting pinching in every thing but dress. You do not need this jewelry, and it would not be advisable to wear it, if you had it: for men with only moderate salaries must put up with moderate luxuries. I will deny you nothing in reason, but you cannot have those sapphires."

There was a ring of unmistakable decision in his voice. He slowly drew on his overcoat and gloves, evidently expecting some re ply from his wife. But she made none, and sullenly refused to look up as he stooped to

"Don't let us quarrel over such baubles, Cecil," he said gently, as he stroked the silken hair. "Life is too short to be wasted in foolish bickerings."

Then the door closed on him, and Mrs. Morgan burst into a passion of angry tears, for she had set her frivolous heart on the sapphires, and it was not often she did not obtain her heart's desire. She was a blonde of the most attractive type-very lovely, with a flower-like face, and a graceful figure that she loved to array in costly raiment. Her husband's forced economy was often a sore trial to her, and was the cause of many an noying differences. Had she possessed one atom of financial judgment she would have seen that their present style of living taxed her husband's salary to the utmost. But she had been a spoiled and pretty child, educated under fashionable influences, and when, by one of those strange freaks of fancy, John Morgan-grave, matter-of-fact John-proposed, Cecil, after the manner of too many of her sex, married him, with the expectation that her married life would be one long dream of satisfied wants; for John was a rising man, and expected a partnership in the firm. But his wife's evident love of display weakened his chances of promo tion, and Cecil secretly fretted over the selfdenial and economy her circumstances force

ed her to endure. "I never wanted anything so bad in my life," she marmured, as she dried her eyes and looked around the breakfast room, with its warmth and sunlight, tasteful furniture, chaste pictures and blooming plants in the bay window, "and I think John might let me have them. That hateful Mrs. Payn will be sure to be out with something odd in jewels. If I could only eclipse her! I must have them, somehow, for they would contrast beautifully with the snowy whiteness of my

dress." She rose with a languid yawn, and in tepping toward the window, trampled on some flat substance. She stooped down and

picked up John's pocketbook! "Bless me," she exclaimed, smiles dimp ling her rosy cheeks, "what a lucky find! I wonder what's in it?"

She smilingly unclasped it, and a roll of bank notes fell out, which she counted with swift precision. "Two hundred exactly," she ejaculated.

'and John said that he could not spare the money. Well, what belongs to my husband belongs to me, and I will have those sap-She laughed gleefully as she walked out of the room to dress, for she impulsively determined to secure the sapphires before John would miss the money. Delight lent haste o her nimble fingers, and before many minntes she was on the street looking so bright

graceful figure. Poor heedless Cecil never thought of the

consequences of her foolish act, although she Macray hastily telephoned for a physician, expected John would rebuke her severely for and Mrs. Morgan. "Don't be alarmed," spending the money; but she trusted to his leniency and her own powers of persuasion to soften his wrath. He had never, as he said, refused her anything in reason, and if this was an apparently useless purchase, she could easily turn the jewels into money. if the rainy day John was always predicting

ver arrived. On her return from Raby & Co., with the jewel casket safely stowed away in her pocket, she was brought to a sudden standstill by meeting her husband coming out of the dinng-room with a perturbed and anxious countenance. Her face flushed guiltily, for she knew, or imagined she did, the cause of his agitation. "Cecil," he said hurriedly, "I have lost

my pocket-book. Did you find it?" 'Lost your pocket-book?" echoed Mrs. Morgan, feigning great surprise and evading his question-not that she meant to deny

noral courage than she could muster at "Yes, lost my pocket book," repeated Mr. Morgan in a troubled voice; "and the money

finding it, but the confession required more

in it belonged to the firm." Mrs. Morgan's heart stood still with con-

sternation, and she grew white to the "John," she gasped as if something was choking her, " tell me-how it was!"

"It was this way. Macray gave me two hundred dollars as I was leaving the office resterday evening to pay a bill we owed Henby & Sons. But they were closed when I reached their office, and I brought the money home with me, intending to pay it as went down town this morning; but owing o a death in the family the store was still closed, and I never knew I had lost the noney until I had reached our own office.

Cecil, are you sure its not in the house?" "I-1 am sure I don't know," stammered Cecil, too overwhelmed with fear and mortification to think rationally.

Not John's money! She felt dazed and crushed, and totally unable to confess her folly. She dropped into a hall chair, looking so weak and ill that John forgot his own trouble in anxiety for Cecil.

"You must not be frightened, wife," he said kindly; "it may turn up in the house Come, help me to search for it."

Cecil rose up mechanically, and followed him from room to room, listening in mute terror to his regrets when the pocket book could not be found. Involuntarily her hand as she clutched the jewel case in her cold fingers a deadless faintness almost overcame her, for, try as she would, she could not draw it forth or force her lips to confess what to her awakened conscience seemed othing less than theft. She knew her husand's indignation would be deep, although not loudly expressed, for dishonesty of any kind was contemptible in his eyes. Would he excuse it in his wife? Ah. no! And as the sinful aspect of the affair presented itself to her mind, her shame and agitation in creased, and she found it still more difficult to confess her error.

"It's strange," commented Mr. Morgan. nusingly, as after thoroughly searching the ooms, they paused in the hall, "I must have lropped it in the house, and it cannot be found. Or, could any one have picked my ocket. Cecil?" A startled expression came nto his eyes, and he hastily examined the nside pocket of his overcoat.

"No," he said with a little laugh, "no ne could pick that pocket without my knowledge. It must have fallen out." He looked keenly-without any suspicion of the truth, however-at the lovely, downcast ace of his wife. "Cheer up, little wife," he said with affected gayety. "I must go back to the office; but you keep a sharp look- be implicated at the close of the last war, out for the money. It may have got knocked into some dark corner."

"Does-does-" stammered Cecil, hot with anxiety, "does the firm know it?" "Macray does. I told him before I left

And John Morgan shut the door with a bang, an unusual roughness for him, leaving his wife standing in the dim light, as if

stricken dumb. The large roomy office in the commission house of Macray & Co. was a blaze of golden spring sun shine, as John Morgan, flushed with his walk through the crisp morning air. entered it, after his fruitless search. His face wore a troubled expression as he went up to Mr. Macray, a white-haired, benevolent

"I have searched the house effectually for that pocketbook, and-" "You did not find it, John?" quickly in-

terrupted Mr. Macray, with a curious smile. "No sir, I did not; and I cannot account

for its loss." "John"-Mr. Macray laid his morning paper across his knees, re noved his gold eve-glasses and looked up into the face of his faithful book-keeper-"I would never for one moment doubt your word. But did you ask your wife about it?"

"I did." "And she denied all knowledge of it?" "She did not find it"-John Morgan looked more troubled than ever -" and we went

over the house together." "Ah!" Mr. Macray's fine old face flushed slightly, and he lewered his voice, as if fearful of being overheard by the clerks in the outer office. "Listen to me a moment, John. To-day is my daughter Sibyl's twentieth birthday, and I went down to Raby & Co.'s to buy her a set of sapphires that have been on exhibition for a few days. They were just what I wanted for a birthday gift, and the price was two hundred dollars. The clerk regretfully informed me they had been sole to Mrs. Morgan, the wife of my book-keep-

er, but a few moments before.' "Cecil!"-John Morgan grasped the rail of the desk for support-"my wife! Where did she get the money?"

"That is just the question I want you to nswer-where did she get it?" said Mr. Macray, keenly watching the trembling face they accused one another of tampering with of the younger man. "I asked the clerk if they were paid for. 'Yes,' he replied, 'in full:' and he opened the safe, and showed me roll of bank notes; and John, much as I regret to say it, it was the identical roll I gave you last evening to pay that bill at Henby & Sons. Now, did your wife find the pocketbook; or was it ever lost, John?"

and fresh in her walking suit of Quaker drab that many admiring eyes followed the John Morgan dropped to the floor like one stricken a heavy blow; and a slight stream of blood issued from his pallid lips. Mr.

John said, faintly. "I have not been strong lately, and the shock was too much for me. Oh, Cecil, Cecil!"

Half an hour later Mrs. Morgan entered the office with a white, scared face. Her eyes were blinded by tears, and Mr. Macray and the physician were unnoticed as she hurried to her husband's side.

"John," she cried in great distress, "don't let the loss of that money kill you. For 1 found it, and spent it-I didn't know it belonged to the firm-for that set of sapphires."

She threw the casket into his lap, and John laid his head against the carved back of his chair, his face slowly reddening with

"Speak to me, John," she sobbed hysterically, "I'll never be so wicked again; never spend a dollar without your consent." Mr. Macray stepped forward, and laid his

hand on her arm. " Don't agitate your husband, Mrs. Morgan; he is faint yet. Settle this matter in

But Cecil in deep humility, went down on her knees, and laid her face on her husband's breast, breathing words of contrition, that softened and revived the grieved heart.

the future."

Mr. Macray, with a gentleness she could not repel, explained the sin of overreaching her husband's salary, and the folly of useless display; ending the matter by taking the set of sapphires, and promising to keep the whole matter a secret.

And John Morgan in the peaceful years that followed, often blessed the day he lost his employer's money; for it transformed Cecil into a marvel of prudence. And Cecil sudden sensation of horror.—Olive Bell.

#### The Czar's Displeasure.

How serious a matter the Emperor's dis pleasure is to any member of the imperial family is shown by the statue of April 5, 1795, which was confirmed on July 2, 1886, according to the terms of which "each of the house and as autocrat of the empire. entire respect, submission, obedience and subjection." According to clause No. 97 of the same law, "the Emperor as autocrat has the right and privilege of depriving any curred his displeasure of his or her revenues went down in the pocket of her dress, and and of all immunities, rights and privileges as a prince or princess of the blood."

But little love exists between Alexander III and the other members of the imperial ouse of Russia. He is too upright, too onest, too conscientious and straight to olerate their frequently crooked ways and somewhat oriental notions of honor. Moreover, they have never forgiven him for have ing eighteen months ago reduced all their alowances from the crown by two-thirds. the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis have to content themselves with a pittance of the at Gettysburg. There is a story about \$80,000 per annum. These measures of him which perhaps has never seen print be-Grand Duchess Viadimir, who is a German in those five years of tragedy. princess by birth, and who is popularly regarded here as a secret agent of Prince Bis- down to the front through Pennsylvania, marck. The emperor's third brother has never for-

given nor forgotten his majesty's intervention on behalf of his wife, the charming rand Duchess Elizabeth, who months ago was a martyr to her husband's savage cruelty and brutality. His uncles, the Grand-Dukes Constantine and Nicholas. have both been disgraced for the gross scandals in which they permitted their names to when they were shown to have been the recipients of enormous bribes from fraudulent army contractors, and are practically banished from court. Another grand duke is in exile in Siberia for having stolen his mother's jewels and robbed the imperial chapel of its valuables for the purpose of estowing them on an American demi-mondaine. In fact, there are few of them who are above reproach, and the czar stands alone in his honesty, his straight-forward ness, and in his great sorrow.

#### Where the Day Begins.

According to the way in which this arrangement is now carried out, the first land that the new day dawns upon is Easter Island, about 230 miles west of the coast of Chili. South America. That is to say, 2d of July breaks here within a few hours of the ist, having broken on the American coast to the east, and the two days run on alongside—the 2d in Easter Island and place west, the 1st in all places on the American continent. We may, therefore, realize this idea-that at 7:20 o'clock any morning of our lives in Great Britain, the next day is commencing in the world, and is to be found at this little island in the Pacific Ocean, whence, in due course, it will trave around to us. But to have thus the start of the world is not an unmitigated advantage

o these islanders. Suppose one of them sails east to America. what is the result? He will find that they keep the day there under a different date, and he will have to reckon one day in his calendar twice over to put himself right with their notions. On the other hand, if an American crosses from east to west, this wonderful magic line where the day begins, he will find the dates in this fresh part of the world are one in advance of him, and he must needs strike a day out of his calendar to keep up with the times.

This fact was cariously illustrated in the case of Magellan, the Portugese captain, who sailed around the world from east to The General probably thought up a question west in 1522, and, having crossed the magic line of the "day's birth" in his wanderings, his calendar became, of course, a day in arrear. The sailors were completely ignorant of this, and finding, on landing at home, that their Saobath was falling on Monday the reckoning. It was not for some time that the true and simple explanation of the wonderful loss of time was discovered .-Chambers' Journal.

A good appetite is essential to good health. and loss of appetite indicates something wrong. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates and sharpens the appetite, assists the digestive organs and regulates the kidneys and liver. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this season. Sold

Mr. Childs and the Journalist. A good story is going the rounds of the notels and cafes up town about a young journalist's peculiar experience with Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia. It is said to be

true and has not been printed. The journalist was in a financial condition bordering on bankruptcy. His assets, when duly inventoried, amounted to one dime. Only one man in the city owned him money, and his ambition was to make the ten cents pay the car fare until the debtor was reached. It was a desperate case, and seven chances out of ten the debtor would have some excuse and

The debtor was a queer kind of a man, and always seemed to be more generous toward the prosperous than the poverty stricken looking individual. For this reason the journalist clad himself in his best suit of clothes. wore a beaver hat, kid gloves, patent leather shoes, and carried a silver headed cane. He got on the Sixth elevated down town, paying half of all his financial possession for the fare. In the car he sat opposite Geo. W. Childs, the well known philanthropist. Just before reaching the Twenty-third street station, Mr. Childs took out a roll of bank bills, put several large bills in an envelope and placed it back in his coat pocket. The train stopped, Mr. Childs arose with the bank bills in his right hand, walked out on the platform and then shoved the bills, as he thought, into his inside coat pocket. They

missed the pocket and fell to the floor. The journalist with five cents in his pocket picked up the money, overtook Mr. Childs and gave it to him. The philanthropist took the roll of greenbacks, counted out three bills of large denominations and started to hand them to the lucky and honest finder. Before it reached the hand of the latter Mr. -well-Cecil never saw a sapphire, without | Childs drew back, took a careful survey of the elegantly attired gentlemen before him blushed, put the money back with the other bills, pulled off his hat, and in that polite tone of voice that means to say Can-you-forgive-me-for-my-mistake, said; "Sir, 1 really

beg your pardon; I thank you very much." The journalist went home and changed his elegant suit of clothes for an ordinary \$10 nember of the imperial fanily owes to the Bowery looking suit. He thinks now with person of the reigning market, both as chief Emerson, that it never pays to seem what you are not.

#### General Sickles' Discipline.

General Dan Sickles, of New York, is down here on some law business, and looks as nember of the imperial family who has in- hale and vigorous, for all the eye could tell. as he did twenty years ago. He has an enormous fund of vitality to draw upon. His crutches come as near making up for that lost leg as is possible. Let him get his back to a wall and his dexter crutch is as formidable a weapon as can be imagined. It is a quarter staff, a Highland claymore and a Nantucket harpoon in one. Woe to the unfortunate wight who presumes too much on his seeming crippled condition. He is as aggressive to-day as when he took up the case of the English Erie bondhelders Formerly they received as much as \$500,000 and captured Jay Gould's meeting by main per annum from the civil list, whereas now force, or, further back, when he pushed his division half a mile ahead of the line of bateconomy weigh the most heavily on the fore. Many tragic events were overlooked

He was marching a brigade of troops New York Zouaves, recruited from the Bowery and Five Points, toughs from the word go. Innumerable depredations were being committed all along the line of march, Finally, all else failing, General Sickles issued an order that the next man breaking the ranks to forage without permission would be shot. He was riding down to the rear, when a man left the ranks, sprang over a wall and gathered in an armful of turnips. He tried to avoid seeing the soldier, but with an air of bravado the tough

got in front of his horse and sung out: "Fine turnips, general; have some?" "Did you hear the order read," said Sickles sternly, "forbidding all foraging?"

" Yes." "Do you know you are liable to be shot for disobeying orders?" "Yes," answered the insolent maraude but, --- you, you don't dare do it."

C-r-rack! The soldier lay dead in his tracks. "I hated to do it," said the general afterward, "but if I didn't it was the end of

discipline." There was no more breaking of ranks in

General Butler's Sharp Grandchild.

General Ben Butler's boutonniere was covered by his overcoat when he left Albany Thursday evening on the Boston-bound train with his colored servant. The General felt that the arguments of his side in the Hoyt will case before the Court of Appeals were effective. To the listener he said that he sometimes read novels, but the book he was occupied with when he was found in his room at the Delavan House on Wednesday was the Popular Science Monthly. "I was reading an article in it on astronomy," he said. "I have a grandson who is studying astronomy, and he and I have some great debates on the subject. It is nip and tuck. He will give a poser and then I will endeavor to stick him with one. The magazine has just such an article in it as will answer one of the young man's questions, and so I have mailed the magazine to him." And the General laughed to himself. Then he told of a geometrical question the boy gave him. "Take a plane and place a cylinder on it, what part of the cylinder touches the plane?" The General replied: "The line." "How can that be?" responded the student. "A line has no width, breadth, or depth. Being without these, how can any thing rest on it?"?

on his way home .- Albany Journal.

A clergyman after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive

"Never allow yourself to get out of any-thing," says a writer in a household journal. How about debt?

the recipe free of charge.

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A WINTER'S TALE.

Says the lumberman to the plumberman,

Says the plumberman to the lumberman

We shall not have snow.
For our pipes and our pines it's pleasing

To go weeks, doubtless, without freezing,

Says the plumberman to the lumberman

But a deuced dismal ditty we sing,

Says the lumberman, says he.

How bitter our cup!

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ounds of the a young jourth Mr. G. W. is said to be The journalbordering on duly inven-Only one ney, and his ents pay the

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Says the lumberman to the plumberman Thermometers are up! Oh, a cloudless blue heaven o'er us, And a smiling landscape before us, How confoundedly they both bore us, Says the plumberman, says he. Says the lumberman to the plumberman Not a plank can be sawed; Says the plumberman to the lumberman Not a pipe can be thawed! And for my part I question whether Until Blaine and Benny meet together We shall have a spell of freezing weather, Says the lumberman, says he. -Philadelphia Times. WIGS AND WIG-MAKING.

All About False Hair and Where It Is Procured.

German and Norman Peasant Girls Burnish Most of the Supply-What They Are Paid for Their Tresses—The Cost of First-Class Wigs.

There is more poetry and romance woven

into the history of an auburn wig, more tender sentiment twisted into the tradi-

York Sun, than the bald-headed man who wears them ever dreams of. The soft locks that shelter his poll from the draught. that chills and the migratory fly that fain would choose his shiny pate for the scene of its revels and wanderings, once waved above the bright eyes of some fair German peasant maiden or saucy, sparkling Norman lassie, who bartered them for a brinket of gold or silver for her Sabbathay adorning. Just w. these peasant women possess such abundant tresses has never yet been satisfactorily explained, but the foreign women, particularly the prench and German, who toil in the fields, shelded from the sun only by the small shoes cap which covers their hair, but hoes not shade their faces, invariably have beautiful, fine, soft hair, and it from them that all the best hair in the narket is obtained, in the following manner. Most of the women have too much
hair to be covered entirely by the close cap
without being so tightly braided or twisted as to be ncomfortable. Accordingly the tinerant hair buyer fills his pockets and pack with bright ribbons, fine caps, beads and trinkets, and wanders through the celds where the women work. When the moon-tide lunch has been eaten he spreads his tempting wares beneath some sheltering tree, and the shy, bright-eyed lassies steal up timidly and pick out the brooch or eng ear-rings or pretty ribbons for their Surday cap for which they long, then snatch off the little caps from their hair, unbraid and shake out all its shining beauty for the peddler's inspection, and when a bargain is made they sit down on the ground while he carefully snips out here and there a tress so cunningly that it is never missed. Usually a girl sells about half her hair, but if it be very heavy two-thirds of it is sometimes cut out, leaving the remainder long and smooth, to be braided up with no trouble and wound about her head. Pure white hair is most expensive because extremely rare. A woman old enough to have white hair has usually very little left, and that is short, yellow at the ends, and split and broken. After this the yellow blonds hair is most difficult to find, auburn hair, and what hair-dressers designate as drab

The art of wig-making is dignified with the most ancient of histories. There is a periwig in the British Museum of Egyptian origin supposed to be 4,000 years eld, and Xenophon mentions that Astyages were an immense wig. Roman Emperors supplied the lack of natural hair with crificial substitutes, the wig of the Emperor Commodus being highly perfumed and sprinkled with gold dust; and even the South Sea Islanders understand the art of wig-making. After the decline of the popular fashion of Louis XIII.'s establishment, that no gentleman could appear withcet a wig, wigs were rarely worn at all, because they were so crudely fashioned as to deceive no one as to their purpose, but Mr. Rouchfuss, the oldest wig-maker in the city, asserts that there is now a revival of the custom and a continually increasing demand for wigs and toupees, though this is not noticeable, because there are so many more bald-headed men than formerly that the percentage of wig wearers is small and wigs are so cunningly made as to defy de-tection. Physicians frequently recommend the wearing of wigs as a preventive of or sure for catarrh and neuralgia and influenza. "All kinds of people wear them," Mr. Bouchfuss asserts, "from the fastidious man of unlimited means, who buys a new wig costing twenty-five dollars or thirty dollars as often as once a month, to the man who only can afford one once a year, and then takes a wig that some fussy man has discarded after once or twice wearing because the color didn't please him or some-thing in the style didn't quite suit. These we sell cheaper, like the misfits in the tailors' establishments; but we never make

any real misfits."
"How often does any one need a new

Once in three or six months, according to the care they give it. People with wigs are with wigs just as they are with clothing. Some men will wear a suit and look dressed in it when you can see your face in. the back of the coat and carry a value in the knee of the trousers. It is the neat way they put it on and the care they give How do you fasten on toupees?"

"How do you lasten on toupees?"
With a peculiar preparation like paste, which comes in a long stick and is hard until a small piece is broken off and worked in the fingers like putty. Three or four of these pieces will fasten a toupee on so a blizzard can't blow it off, but it loosens easily with the fingers when we wish to re-

"What is the most expensive wig made?" "A pure white ventilated wig costs \$40 or \$60, and a plain west wig in a color comes as low as \$15. Toupees run from \$10 to \$15. Of course, ladies' wigs are more expensive, sometimes going as high-as \$100, according to the length: 1 color of the hair. But very few ladies wear wigs, for there are so many little devices by which women conceal their lack of hair; and they are cumulated. their lack of hair; and they are cunning enough in the arrangement of the few areases they have to make the most of

"Which are hardest to please, women or

"There's very little difference. They are both hard to please at first. They are ac customed to seeing little or no hair and any thing we can make looks unnatural Old wig wearers have their particular hob-bies, but they are easily satisfied. One of my customers wears a toupee that weight four ounces, one-quarter of a pound, you see, when a whole wig only weighs an ounce and a quarter. That's because he wore if years ago when they made wigs like floor mats, because they didn't know any better A man that puts on a wig can never take if off. He would as soon think of dressing himself without his coat as without his coa self without his coat as without his wig and he would feel as strange without it as other men would feel in the street without any hat. It looks easy to make a wig, bufit isn't, and not every man can make them. Wig-makers are born, not made, just like tists in other professions."

THE SULTAN'S CAPITAL.

Constantinople's Wonderful Bazars and Dirty Streets.

The Oriental Metropolis by Day and by Night—Poverty and Laziness of the Aver-age Turk—Robbers Protected by the Police-The Indispensable Pipe.

Constantinople is the brightest city by day and the darkest by night, writes a corafter night-fall the streets are deserted, and except an occasional rattling of a carmage over the stony streets not a sound is heard but the stick of the watchman strikheard but the stick of the watcaman straining the hour and the dismal howling of in-numerable dogs as they engage in their nightly battles. The people keep early hours at night and late hours in the morning. At nine o'clock the city is just beginning to wake from its slumber. Constantinople is not a great city, like Paris and New York, but a collection of a hundred villages, each with its distinct name, and some of them with entirely different manners, customs and language. Pera, for instance, is inhabited almost exclusively by Europeans—French, English, Italians and Germans Here the language of society is French. Stamboul, on the opposition side of the Bosphorus, is the Turkish quarters. In five minutes, by crossing the bridge of the Sulta Vorede (queen mother) you pass from the civilization of the West to she semi-barbarism of the East. One hundred thousand people pass that bridge every day, but an idea not once in ten years. The toll, averaging five thousand dollars a day, goes to the Admiralty, and it is badly needed. When we remember that the Turks conquered the fairest portion of Asia and Africa and were the terror of Europe for more than a thousand years, we are astonished at their present supine and demoralized condition. The only safety of Turkey in Europe is the common jealousy of the great powers, none of which can allow the other to secure this splendid

The Turks are great eaters; a dinner of twenty courses is common. When they are not eating they are smoking; when they are neither eating nor smoking they are sleeping. Coffee is the universal drink of the East among all people. It is ground fresh every time, and the milk and sugar are boiled with the coffee. It is served in tiny china cups of quaint shape and workman-

The people are miserably poor. Beggars

infest the streets by day and thieves by night; and as the city is only lighted in the

European quarter—and very poorly there-every opportunity is afforded the robbers to ply their vocation with success and impunity. The salary of the police is nominally sixty dollars a month, but, as they are seldom paid, they eke out a precarious living by taking brides from criminals and letting them go. The pay of the soldier is ten cents a day, but their pay is always in arrears. A portion of their duty is to arrest tobacce smuggiers. They seize the contraband goods, release the offenders, sell the tobacce and pocket the proceeds. Bazars of Constantinople are full of interest, and give the visitor a better idea of Oriental iffe than any thing else in the city. As you approach the region of Eastern traffic you are assailed in ten different languages Greek, Armenian, Hebrew, Arabian and Nubian. Let us enter the bazar of stuffs. What a rich and dazzling display of goods. Carpets from Persia, shawls from India, silks from Broussa, brocades from Bagdad, scarfs of blue and gold, so transparent and light that they have been compared to sunset clouds, table covers embroidered with arabesque, golden vails woven with silver thread, robes of crimson velvet bordered with and sprinkled all over with golden stars, mantles of green, ermine, orange and purple, bridal vails sparkling with silver spangles, and the satin girdle worn by a Turkish lady, on which the eyes of no man except the husband ever fall. The bazar of perfumery next invites our attention. Here with which the poetry of the East has made us familiar—the most precious attar of roses shut up in velvet cases, and so costly that none but the rich can buy it. Here are also the seraglio pastiles for perfuming kisses, and kohl for coloring the eyebrows, henna for the finger tips, soaps that make wood and myrrh, pemades for the b aloes to sweeten pipes, bags of musk and a thousand other powders and fragrant waters that call up visions of fair women breathing an atmosphere of love and sighs. But it is in the jeweler's bazar that our But it is in the jeweler's bazar that our ideas of Oriental magnificence is realized, and Aladdin's wonderful lamp has conjured up a vision of unparalleled beauty, so dashing that we rub our eyes and wonder whether they can be real. There is a Brachian topaz that would have delighted Mma. Bonaparte; a diamend from Golconda, worthy to adorn the neck of an Empress. worthy to adorn the neck of an Empress; a tarquoise from Macedonia, that might might have tallen from the scimitar of a Suttan; here are piles of necklaces of opal and pearl, rubies of priceless value and gems of every kind known to the lapidary. To refresh the eyes let us enter the pipe basar. Dear to the soul of the Turk is tobaccs, "the fourth column of the camopy of voluptuousness," and every sort of smoking article is provided for the indulgence of this favorite luxury; chibouks, with stems of cherry and rosewood, amber with stems of cherry and rosewood, amber mouth-pieces, polished as crystal and set with diamonds; narghiles of silver of quaint and curious shapes, sprinkled with gems, and their tubes glittering with golden rings.

When Byron, who vented his poetical dis-gust at Malta, with its "streets of stairs," visited Constantinople he uttered no curses "loud and deep" at the streets of stairs that abound in the city of the Sultan, which are lescended at the risk of one's neck and ascended in danger of bringing on the heart disease. Not only are the streets deep and stony, but slippery with mud, and some of them reeking with filth. The Turks are the most stupid and conservative people in the world; they make no changes; as their fathers live, so live they. What was good enough for their ancestors is good enough for them. A fire often benefits an American city, changes it as Augustus changed Rome from wood to marble, but a fire in Constantinople destroys houses which are not rebuilt. So it is no uncommon sight to see the charred remains of palaces, bar-racks, mesques, etc., which were destroyed

by fire and allowed to remain an unsightly mass of ruins. MERIT AND "LUCK."

According to Goethe the Two Are Very Closely United. "The chapter of accidents," it has been well and forcibly said, "is the Bible of the foel," remarks the author of the Way to Fortune. This is one of those sayings which are apt only to seem smart and striking, but are really deeper than they look. If the world and all its affairs proceed according to purpose and moral law, then it is clear that causation and not acci-dent obtains in the smallest thing as well as in the greatest, only we are purblind and do not perceive it, any more than the senses, prisoned in this "muddy vesture of decay," can perceive the celestial music of the spheres—which, indeed, is, after all, suother and more poetical name for causation. Dean Swift says: "The power of fortune is contessed only by the miserable, for the happy impute all their success to prudence or merit."

another day it would have been otherwise. Strong men believe in cause and effect."

And again: "All successful men have agreed in ond thing—they were causationists. They be lieved that things went not by luck but by other.

"All successful men have agreed in ond developed by reasonable exercise and reasonable rest. The one is as essential as the other.

line; that there was not a weak or a cracked link in the chain that joins the first and last

of all men the poet should be inclined to recognize some kind of propitious influence as controlling the destiny of individuals, and yet the greatest and most successful peets have practically taught that they believed in no such thing. And in this respect, if in no other, poetry has advanced from what the positivists would call the metaphysical to the real or positive stage. No poet now-adays deems of addressing himself for help to that abstract and perfect personage, the muse, who figured so prominently in poetry from the days of Homer down to a comparatively recent period. The poets have learned self help. They not only believe, but act on the belief that the inspiration is within, and that only energy and sincerity to self can develop their genius. So, there fore, Goethe declares that industry is nine tenths of genius, and adds to it this arisen as the result of his own experience: "It never occurs to fools that merit and good fortune are closely united." Notwithstand ing all that has been said of "lucky hits," the best kind of success in every man's his is not that which comes by accident. So says Mr. Smiles, and this is but a generalization from the wide circle of biography.
To see an advantage with clear eye, to mark it out unwaveringly, and to follow it up resolutely, is not luck.

JIM-JAM VALLEY. Strange and Terrible Features of a South-

ern California Mirage.
"In the secluded Jim-Jam Valley of the San Bernardino Mountains," remarked Joe Joachinson, the pioneer of San Bernardino, to a San Francisco Examiner reporter at the Palace Hotel, "there are the most marvelous mirages known to the world. The wonderful mirages of the Mojave desert have been talked about a good deal, and they are entitled to all the prominence they have had. But those of the Jim-Jam Valley are far more wonderful than these. It is called Jim-Jam Valley because of the strange things seen there, and I defy any man, however sound of mind he may be, to go in there, and not think he has got 'em before he gets out. This valley is about twenty-five miles long by fifteen miles wide. It is uninhabited. It is bordered by the main San Bernardino range on the east and by a spur of the Sierra Magdalenas on the west. There is no well-defined trail through the heart of it. The valley is a desert. The surrounding mountains are terribly serrated and cut up. The peaks are jagged. Altogether the surroundings are very weird and forbidding. Leaving Fisk's ranch on the trail at the foot of the

Fish's ranch on the trail at the foot of the Bierra Magdalenas, you climb an easy grade to Dead Man's Pass, the entrance to the valley. Go on in and pretty soon you see lakes and running rivers, and green borders, and flying water fowl. Willows sparing up here and there, and in the distance you see water lilies. What you behold contrasts finely with the rugged mountains, and wen finely with the rugged mountains, and you are charmed with it and go on thinking yet have struck an earthly paradise. Indian camps appear in view, and lithe oarsmen propel fantastic crafts upon the waters. Advancing still further you see dim outlined corns, things whose outlines you can hardly express in words. Somber countenances gleam at you from the air above. The lakes and rivers and the pallid faces shift and change before your eyes. Sometimes a dozen of the more or less dimly outlined forms may be seen, and the pantomime re-minds you of a strange hobgoblin dance. Sometimes a storm brews in the valley, and then the scene is all the more terrible. Forked lightning blazes about, and strange, uncouth animals differing from any you have ever read about are to be seen there. These phenomena are seen for a stretch of about fifteen miles up and down the middle of the valley principally, and they have been viewed by a great many people. They can not understand why the forms of the mirage, if such it may be called, are so much more strange than those on the Mojave desert.

HOMELY PHILOSOPHY

Reflections of a Man Who Knows All About the Outrages of Fortune.

They never need fear a fall who never Adversity undermines many a structure

He who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone.

The sight of a man's money is ofttimes

the antidote for the odor of a very bad char-If you would avoid the suspicion of your neighbors, never carry your molasses in a

demijohn. Prosperity awaits all men, and even pursues some, but it is never found in the

haunts of vice.

True genius lurketh under cover, while arrogance stalks abroad in the full light of day.

The most wonderful work of God is man;

but brand him slanderer and God will disown His work. The wisest fish long escapes the most dangerous hooks, and is finally caught with

a bent-up pin.

The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of

It is well the book of life is opened to us page by page. Were all the hard lines bared at once the task would be too hard to

Not only should careless statements regarding our neighbors be ignored, but facts themselves should be often subdued in the interest of right-thinking and fairness to our fellows.—Frank B. Welch, in Arkansaw Traveler.

Grant's Memory for Faces. On his return from the tour around the world at the reception tendered him in New York, General Grant invited the Bishop of Minnesota to receive with him. People by the thousands streamed by, mostly unknown to the General. One lady especially attracted his attention as she approached. "General," she said, "you do not remember me." "Yes, madame, I do; I met you at a momentous crisis in my life; wait, do not tell me when," and he paused to think; then with flashing eye, as if echoes of booming cannon stirred his soul: "It was just before the last engagement at Vicksburg, and prior to the surrender; I stopped you as you were hurrying from the city as I approached it on foot. I asked you some questions which you answered in a considerate manner, betraying your good breeding and Southern sympathies, but not your cause."

Pretty Hands Pictured. The fashion has been set of having one's left hand photographed when it acquires the decoration of a betrothal ring. Odd little pictures, showing pretty hands resting on velvet cushions or waving somewhat aimlessly in air, are the newest form of an engagement, and are mailed. nouncing an engagement, and are mailed, with that end in view, to friends. The member is pictured of nearly life size to bring out the jewelry to advantage. The eccentric fancy is followed more modestly by some girls, who have but a single copy printed, which is framed in ivory and silver and presented to the betrothed by word of eed testifying to the ownership of the orig-

To Keep the Brain Right, Moderate work, alternating with moderate rest, gives a brain which, taking the whole life through, will accomplish the most and the best work of which a human being is capable. The brains are to be improved and

VARIETIES.

In the House gallery yesterday one man said to another:

"Who is that man vawning?" "That is Blount, of Georgia." "It is? Well, his mouth opens like the

opening of navigation in the spring."-Washington Post. DEARER THAN ALL ELSE.-Amelia-Swear

not by the moon, the inconstant moon. Augustus-Then what shall I swear by? Amelia-Swear by that which you hold invaluable; something which is dearer to you than all things else; something which you

cannot live without. Augustus-Then, Amelia, I love you! I swear it by my salary.

HOWELL GIBBON (to needy individual who asked for relief)—I cann't give you any money, me good fellah; but if you call at me side door to-night you can have some old

Needy Individual-What d'yer take me for. Mister? I've fallen pretty low, I know; but I ain't no second-hand dude!

"JOSHUA," said a farmer who lived a few miles from a Wostern town, in conversation with his son, "where do you think we had better plant our potatoes next spring?" "I don't know, father, I hadn't thought of it. How would the land down by the creek do?" "Down by the creek?" repeated the old man, scornfully. "We'll plant them at the corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth and Gay Mr. Webster?" Street, lot 6, block 317, Jenkins' addition to the City of Swamp Hollow."

VILLAGE PARSON (entering country editor's office)-You promised to publish that sermon I sent you Monday, but I don't find it in the latest issue of your paper. Editor-I sent it up. It surely went in. What was the name of it? Parson-Feed My Lambs. Editor (after searching through paper)-Ah-yes-umhere it is. You see we've got a new foreman, and he put it under the head of "Agricultural Notes" as " Hints on the Care of Sheep."-Boston Beacon.

TEACHER-How is Pompeii pronounced? First Boy-Pompay I.

Teacher-Next. Second Boy-Pompey-ai-ai. Teacher-Next,

Th'rd Boy-Pumpee. Teacher-Next.

Feurth Boy (with ineffable scorn)-I don't conounce it. I just say "Herculaneum."

An English rector in a Sussex parish once visited a poor old widow who had nine or ten children. All of them had gone out in the world and left her. "Dame," said the rector, "you must feel lonely now, after having so large a family." "Yes, sir," she answered, "I do feel it lonesome. I have brought up large family, and here I am now living alone And I misses 'em and I wants 'em, but I misses 'em more than I wants 'em.'

MRS. STRONGMIND (accompanied by hus band)-Doctor, I have called to get a tooth extracted.

Dentist (stranger to Mrs. Strongmind, and thinking to reassure her)—That will take but a moment. You have brought your husband along, I dare say, to help you bear the pain. Mrs Strongmind-I have brought him along sir, to pay the bill. Whenever you are ready to lift this tooth out you can go ahead.

HE HELPED HIM .- "Say, pard, I'm starving. Gimme me a dime for a meal, won't Every body is in awe of the valley, and yer?" there are mighty few men, however nervy they may be ordinarily, who care to go there The speaker was a sad-ye! tramp. The

man addressed might have been one of the McAllister 400. The soloit of aristocracy glanced scornfully at the soion of poverty, allowing his eyes to rest unfondly upon the unshaven cheek and chin of the hungry

About the Outrages of Fortune.

Insincerity is often mistaken for a lack of honesty.

The ring of com is often the knell of friendship.

Maude—I am frightfully jealous of you, 'Heah,'' he said. "Heah's a quartah. I don't give a rap for your hungah, but fah the sake of sassiety go and get shaved."

Maude—I am frightfully jealous of you, 'Gring. I hope my suspicions are unfounded. Claude—Suspicions! Maude, I would have you like Csesar's wife—above suspicion! ake of sassiety go and get shaved."

> AGAINST WHOLESALE PRAYER.-Little Ola was being put to bed, and, as usual, her mother waited to hear her say her prayers before bidding her good-night. To her surprise she did not say them. "Ola, my dear, say your prayers," said her

mother. "I am not going to say my prayers," was the reply.

"Why not?" asked the astonished parent. "You don't say your prayers, papa don't say his, and as for praying for the whole family any longer I shan't do it."

Taylor which never appeared in print is told at Cornell University as one of the choice bits of college lore. In the early days of the university, Taylor was at a large dinner party given by President Andrew D. White. In the post prandial conversation something was said regarding restaurants. "By the way," said one, "what goes the word restaurant signify?" Quick as a flash Bayard Taylor said: 'It comes from res, a thing, and tourus, a bull, therefore a bully thing." The laughter that greeted this sally settled the immortality of the joke, and professors and students alike like to repeat it.

WHAT CAUSED THE DELAY. - Pedestrian (to Washington policeman)—What is the meaning of this great crowd in the street, officer? Is anytody hurt?

"No; there has been an accident and the street is blockaded, but things will soon be in shape again."

"But tell me what has happened?" "Why, you see, Vice-President elect Morton has just met First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, and their titles are too long to pass each other on the same thoroughfare. We are trying to induce the First Assistant Postmaster General to resign for half an hour while we get into chape."

HIS HONOR HAD FELT THE SAME WAY .-Prisoner," said the police magistrate, "you are charged with being found drunk and disorderly on the street last night at a late hour. Have you anything to say?"

"Nothing, your honor," replied the prisoner. "I'm guilty. I carved my first turkey yesterday before a dining-room full of guests." "My poor fellow," exclaimed the magis

trate, compassionately, "I know just how you felt. Officer, release this man." "THIS is the darndest place I ever was in."

exclaimed the bucolic gentleman at the theatre. . Pve been looking around for the last half-hour and can't find the door." "Don't you see the sign on that door?" asked the gentlemanly usher. "Exit, that's Latin, and means the place where you go out. "Then why in time don't it say so? I don't know nothing about dead languages, 'Cause a feller can't read Latin he's got to burn to death In case of fire, eh?"-Boston Transcript.

NAT GOODWIN is telling a story about town Office, 44 Murray St., New York. concerning the absentmindedness of Byron, the playwright. A new play was running through the dramatist's head as he was walk-

ing through Pall Mall, when a friend stopped

him and said: "I am in grief."

"What is it? ' asked Byron mistly.

"I lost my father last week," said the man "Too bad, too bad," said Byron, with an air of absent sympathy; "very sorry." Then he walked on and continued to think about his play. Three weeks later he happened to be again in Pall Mail, when the same man came up to him and said:

"More misfortune." "Eh?" said Byron, absently. " I have just lost my mother," said the man

lugubriously. "Dear me!" said the dramatist, petulantly. You lost your father only a little while ago. What an exceedingly careless man you are.'

"WEBSTER," said Rufus Choate, one day, 'I want to borrow \$500 and I wish you'd lend t to me."

"I haven't the money to-day, Mr. Choate," said Webster, "but you give me your note and I guess I can get it cashed for you." Gratified beyond measure, Choate sat down

to write his note. "By the way, Choate," said Webster, in an off-hand way, "you might as well make that note for a thousand, as I can use \$500 myself."

"Certainly," said Choate, cheerfully, and he signed a note for an even thousand. Then the immortal Daniel sauntered down

to a banker's office. "Ahl anything I can do for you to-day,

"Can you discount a note for a thousand for me?" "With pleasure."

The great statesman pocketed \$1,000 in bills, gave \$500 to Choate, who was effusive in his thanks, and kept the other \$500 himself. Daniel Webster, my son, was what would be called in these days "a financier."

Chaff.

Foreign Visitor—What is your national flower? Minneapolis Belle—Wheat. "What do I want of a watch chain?" observed Fobson. "A watch can't go when it's chained."

Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone?—Because they never saw it.

A puzzle constructor may make several words out of a "dollar," but he can't make a dime out of a cent.

The new style of gentlemen's collar is 3½ inches high, and said to leok like a white-washed fence round a lunasic asylum. The sad fact is noted that while a cyclone often clears a man's land of house and barn, it has never been known to blow off the mort-

The man who wrote "Nothing is impossible," never tried to find the pocket of his wife's dress when it was hanging up in a

The salesiady and the ash gentleman are familiar, but an English contemporary out-runs them with the headline "A Lady Thief's Strange Career."

He—The papers say that a crematory is going to be established here. She—Oh, I am glad of that! Perhaps it will bring down the price of butter!

Tough-looking Stranger—Ahem! Is there a poor farm in this town, mister? Old Farmer (painfully)—Nothin' but poor farms, b'gosh—nothin' else.

Mr. Corkle—Did I understand you to say that Frommer had run away from home and gone to California? Fangle—Yes; he has taken a Pacific slope. Woman has been defined as "An essay on goodness and grace in one volume, elegantly bound." But she doesn't like to be put en the shelf, all the same.

Glergyman (repeating his text with empty-sis)—But what went you out to see? Mr. Rambo (asleep in back seat, waking up with a jerk)—Man, m' dear!

A teacher asked a class to write an essay on "The result of laziness," and one of the bright but lazy boys in the class handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.

A plumber came down like a wolf on the fold, \$\bar{z}\$
And his pockets were laden with solder and gold.

Nine hours and a half he made love to the cook, And sixty-five dollars were charged on hi book. Sunday School Teacher—Why were only Noah and his family saved in the ark? Small Boy—Cause Noah was good, and dian't ask nothing. The rest wanted the earth, and they got it.

The hind buttons used on the coats worn by American citizens cost \$2,320,000 a year. And the average male person is never tired of preaching against the unnecessary extrava-

rance of women. Tom (enthusiastically)—Sweet little girl,
Bithel. I never heard her say a mean thing
about any one. Mand (viciously)—Neither
did I. I never heard her talk about any one

except herself. Jack—Say, Gus, will you please leave your trousers out in the hall to-night? Gus—Great heavens, Jack, what do you want me to do that for? Jack—Why, the pattern is so loud that they keep me awake.

Hook has left on record what he considered his own best pun. It was made on seeing a defaced wall-chalker, bearing the inscription, "Warren's B——" "What ought to follow," Warren's B-' "What ou Hoek remarked, "is lacking." Bobby (in some surprise, looking at the new moon)—Why, ma, I thought the moon was round. Mother—So t is, my dear. Bobby—Like a base-ball? Mother—Yes. Bobby—

Well, that moon must have had the stuffing nocked out of it. "How did you get along at school to-day Tom?" asked the old man at the supper table

"Papa, our physiology says that conversation at meals should be of a pleasant baracter," replied Tommy. "Let's talk about the minstrels." "Can you conceive," asked the professor "an eternal vacuum, a portion of space un-occupied, an empty void, which maintains inviolate and forever its own eternal empti-ness?" "I can," replied the student; "I have a stylographic pen."

An East Boston man who kept a livery stable, had a mule for sale, and hearing that a friend in a neighboring town wanted to buy one, sent him the following, written on a pos-tal card: "Dear friend: If you are looking for a No. 1 mule, don't forget me."

Not an Agnostic.—Lawyer—Will your Honor put the usual question to the witness as to his religious belief? Judge—Witness, do you believe in the existence of a supreme being that controls the affairs of men? Witness—Yawohl, Shudge, dot vos my vife, Katrina. Dot voman was der boss!

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THE REMEDY must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bow-cls are always constipated. Price, 25c.

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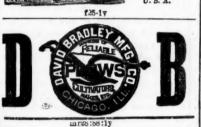
Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Nor-wegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

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PATENTS Secured for Invent-ors, Terms moderate Information free. ACKER & MORSELL, Washington, D.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Adverse. We Aver a SOM, our authorized agence.

told him. 1 it, 10?"

ly-

(Continued from First Page.

or three cope of clover. Taking into account the price of the two fertilizers, and agree ableness in handling, and judying a my own experience, I should info any soil in the county needs any st it would be my choice to account the and give it a fair trial balance giving \$10 and give it a fair trial balance giving \$10 and for phosphates. I balieve that on patially worn out soils, clover, with a coat of planter, will more permanently repovat planter, will more permanently renovate them than any other fere "zer, except barr yard manue or muck. Therefore, I would

advise, as the gentleman from Toledo sa yesterday, "On the Ameteur Garden," ", slow." So with phosphate, go slow; ar this is the advice of many I read of, who have spent bundreds of dollars for phos phates without any appreciable returns.

Now, in all I have written on this subject so imperfectly and hastily, and without any attempt to round up the periods, the skill of one more adept at rhetoric, I would not reflect on the good opinion my friends over in Palmyra have of phosphates, for they have wonderful yields of wheat over in that township, especially in the vicinity of the representative of the first district. I wish representative of the first district. we had soils in Madison that could be made to yield ten bushels of wheat per acre by the application of 300 pounds of phosphate, but I know of no such results near me, and doubt if another township to the county can make such a record as that of Palmyra, let about four gallons of water, and an injectit try ever so hard. There are many other land stimulants and commercial fortilizers which might be spoken of, such as Peruvian discharge for a time, but of late it does no make such a record as that of Palmyra, let guano, lime, salt, etc. Lime is excellent for wheat, and sait for almost any crop, more especially in a dry season. It was used on my farm one very dry season, with good re Let every farmer study what his soils need, and act accordingly.

#### TRANSFERS OF SHEEP.

in the Michigan M. S. B. Asso distion

Below find list of sales of sheep recorded in Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Asso-

G W Stuart to J O Allen, Almont, ram G W S 404; to M C Moon, Waterford, ewes G W S 155, 482, 484; to S M Townsend, Ionia, ewes J E Gilmore 286, 297, 300 301, 385; to G W James, Watseka, Ill., ram M C Moon 54; to J B Sayler, Watseka, Ill., ram G W Stuart 411; to L A Bird, Millington, ewes G W Stuart 592, 469.

C McGregor to L 4 Richards, North Branch, ewes A M Gregor 8, 100, 105, 107, 111. C McGregor to L J Michards, North Branch, ewes A McGregor to L J Richards, North Branch, ewes J McGregor 26, 20, A D Taylor 272. W W Stickney & Sons to L J Richards, North Branch, ram W W & & Sons 43. J Perkins to Peter Scott, Armada, rams E G

Romeo, ewes J W T 48, 72, 77. Lee Chapel to E Ewell, Washington, ram I Chapel 149; to S Morrison, Utica, ram L Chapel

Chapel 149; to S Morrison, Utica, ram L Chapel 136.

S O Hadley to J Blakley, Jogham. ram S O Hadley 235, ewes S O Hacley 239, 432, 244, 262, 268, 345.

A 4 Wood to Hiram Butters, Pulaski, ram G L Hoyt 170. to Aguins Bros., Saline, ram G L Hoyt 150: to D M Price, Munich, ram A A Wood 331: to W J Neel-y, B rooslyn, ram G L Hoyt 163: to T S Rowe, Camden, rams A A Wood 317, 866, G L Hoyt 175, 179, I E Wood 105; to Mr. Elliot, Tpsilanti, ram G L Hoyt 167; to J A Bartholomew, Hillsdale, ram G L Hoyt 174; to J Schieferstein, Dexter, ram G L Hoyt 178.

W I Caruss to R B Caruss, St. Johns, rams W I Caruss 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, ewes W I Caruss 2, 31, 32, 45, 40, 51, 61, 63; to D Bress, St. Johns, ram W I Caruss 30.

R D Stephens to C T Roseacrans, Flint, ram R D Stephens 42: to F G Selby, Elba, ram R D R D Stephens to C T Roseacrans, Flint, ram B D Stephens 42: to F G Selby, Elba, ram R D ephens 50, ewes R D Stephens 5, 36, 46, 69, 21, 15, 30, 29, 66, 67, 68, D Z Dewey 207, 208, E J & E W Hardy to A A Wood, Saline, rams J & E W H 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 222, 293, 224, 237, 237, to R Grouse, Harthand, ram 218, 2 V Henry to J R Morey, Quincy, ram A V Enry 16; to A Abbott, Reading, ram A V Henry 16; to A Abbott, Reading, ram A V Henry 16;

Wood to Chas. Isbell, Saline, ram NA Wood 131. C N Holkins to E Shattuck, Litchfield, ewes W E Kennedy 40. W G Willson 112, 124, H W Walk-er 102, C N Holkins 49, 26, 18, 9, 8, 5, 83.

List of members dropped for non-payment of membership fees: L. Bassett, Saline; O. N. Barnhart, North

Ovid; A. F. Smith, Ann Arbor.

E. N. BALL, Secretary.

#### Stock Notes

THE following is a report of recent sales Son, of Portland, Mich .: To W. Cramer, Sebewa, one ram lamb.

To W. C. Peabody, Danby, one ram lamb, To Henry Date, Eagle, one 1 m lamb. To Mr. Shance, Charlotte, one ram lamb. To J. O'Neil, Needmore, one ram lamb. To Mr. Lamont, Charlotte, one ram lamb. To E. Rice, Net tmore, one ram lamb. To S. Wainwright, Portland, one yearling

To A. M. Ralston, Sebewa, one ram lamb, To C. Smith, Portland, one yearling ram To C. Prior, Pordand, one yearling to L. Kenyon, Portland, one ram To H. Outwater, Porcland, two breeding ewes and one ram lamb. To Mr. Preston, Vermontville, one ram

To E. Bishop, Hoytville, four your old

To P. Rogers, Vermontville, one yearling

To J. E. Scott & Son, two ram lambe

MR. JOHN P. SANBORN, of Port Horon, offers for sale the bull Lord K blevington of Erie 44182, used in his and the C. F. Moore herd. He is a very choicely by d animal. As a pointer on the ensilage question we copy the following from a private note just received regarding the herd: "My stock are doing well this winter. We are feeding ensilege and shaw cut and mixed together. We have some nice bulls and heifers that are a sight to look at.'

MR. JOHN C. SHARDA of Jackson, has sold to LeGrand Smith, of Addison, Hillsdale Co., the yearling Shorthorn bu'l 16th Duke of Hillsdale, by Sharon Duke of Bath 64449, (Renick Rose of Sharon), dam Nellie M., by Commander-in-Chief 47714 (Cruickshank); 2d dam, Katie Bell by Troble Mazurka 25045; and tracing to imp. Henrietta by Red Prince (2489). This is a shortlegged, blocky fellow, red in color, and re sembling his sire very closely.

#### Washington Inaugural Excursion.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukes R'y, Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon R'y, Detroit Division and Michigan Air Line Division of the Grand Trunk R'y will sell special excursion tickets to Washington and return February 28th. March 1st, 2nd and 3rd inclusive, at rate of one lowest limited fare for the round trip. swer the above through the FARMER an These tickets are good for return passage oblige, leaving Washington up to and including March 8th, 1°89, and for continuous journey to starting point. For further information apply to any agent of the above

MR. A. R. DARLING, of Ypsilanti, writes relative to an article in a recent issue recommending buttermilk as a remedy for scurvy in hogs, that he has used it for forty years whenever necessary, and with good results. He says some should be applied outside and a good share inside, then there will be no trouble with the hog's hide.

### Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The imprious should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of ins dollar. Private address, No. 201 First Stateott, Mich.

#### Leucorrhœa, or Whites, in a Mare.

Раумонти. Feb. 14, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a mare, thitieen years old, that has what is called the whites by those who have seen similar cases. There is a dis-"ge from the vagina of a similar natore o the discharge when in heat. It has the appearance of loppered milk when the liquid of it is absorbed by the bedding; and occasionally a discharge of a yellowish matter. The discharges have a sour acrid smell The vagina is somewhat inflamed. She cats and drinks well, and is in fair order, but does not seem to do as well as she should on the feed sne eats (good timothy hay, whole oats, and a change to ground oats and corn).
I have injected %-oz. of carbolic acid in good. Will you, through the MICHIGAN FARMER, prescribe a remedy for this case V. A. GUNNING.

Answer .- The trouble with your mare from the symptoms described is leucorrhoea, or whites. Treatment: Wash out the yagina clean, using a syringe and tepid water, then inject the following wash: Chloride of zinc, half drach; dissolve in one pint of rain water, and add four ounces of glycer ine. Shake well and use with a syringe once a day. Give internally the following: Soco

time gloes, puly., two ounces; nitrate se, pulv., one ounce; Jamaica ginger palv., one ouoce. Mix and divide nto twelve powders, and give one night and norning in the feed, or mix with syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue, using a poden paddle for the purpose.

P. S.-We have on several occasions pre cribed for this and similar diseases in this column, but with what success we are ignorant, subscribers failing to report the success ridere of our prescriptions. The object of this column is thus in a measure defeated Will stock breeders and owners of live stock remedy this evil, and make the veterinary umn what it was intended to be? Will you do it?-VET. ED.

#### Influenza or Colt Distemper.

DANSVILLE, Mich., Feb. 12, 1859. terinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. answer through the FARMER the g inquiry: What ails and what shall colt? I have a two year-old A last September I noticed a slight ment of the right gland between he She was at pasture. I thought be bout it until my attention was attract bard breathing; I then caught beexamination I found a hard bunch as an egg. It broke inside next ng, discharging freely. I commenced a blood purifier; I also poulticed with ed meal for a day or two, at the expi-n of which time I found a soft spot; 1 ced it. It discharged freely for some lly disappearing until it he led p, at which time there was a smell lump he size of a bickory nut. It remained in condition for a month or six wooks ville; J. G. Hogoboom, Matleson; Walter Knox, Clarkston; W. C. Smith, Carson City; L. E. C. Thorne, Ypsilanti; Seth Frost, Marlette; L. J. Riggle, Coldwater; W. H. Seelye, Kalamazoo; Wm. Swarthoudt, cdor. I lanced it as before, when it again cago on some grades. Closing prices Thurscdor. I lanced it as before, when it again discharged profusely. I the commenced day were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1.03; No. cleansing it out with a solution of carbolic 2 red, \$1 01%c; No. 3 red, 94c; rejected red, in the mean time it having alterna opening closing up so I would have to lane The swelling for the last three or four weeks has been increasing, extending up the jaw to the large gland back of the of Lincoln sheep made by G. S. Allen & jaw and under the ear. I have been poulicing with soft soap and bran for a while back with apparently no good effect, the incision having grown up and the pus stopped discharging. I see to-day it has nmenced from the right nostril. I have

> Answer.-From your description of the symptoms in your colt there appears complications not easily diagnosed without personal examination of the animal. The chances ere that the disease in the first place was what is commonly called colt-distemper, badly treated from the start. We would advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon to examine the animal, as the condition of the tumor may require the knife of the surgeon in the proper treatment of the case. It would have been proper for you to have given to the animal, that we would then understand its therapeutic action. Many so-celled blood purifiers are blood poisons. We would advise you to take the animal to the State Agricultural College, and have Dr. Grange examine and prescribe for it, and be governed by his directions.

dectored her for the blood all the while. If

you can make a diagnosis from this descrip-

tion, and give a remedy you will confer

#### Scab on Udder of a Cow.

COOPER. Feb. 19, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Being an old subscriber to the FARMER I ask the privilege of inquiring about a troub with a cow. The cow is a large red, nearly a fall blood Durham, in the best of orde and to all appearance healthy, or at least cannot see anything to the contrary. Las spring when she came in I was brushing the loose straws off her bag, and noticed a sort of dried scale, about the size of a nickel, on | bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. the front of her bag between the quariers close to the body of the cow. I thought no nore till this fall when I put her in the stable, when I noticed either the same sore or another one a little lower down and more on the right front quarter. I picked the cale off and greased it with some healing salve, but it is growing larger and looks the same. We have saved her milk separate but cannot see anything in the milk. We do not ave her milk as she is due to calf in three She is giving two quarts per day now. Can you tell by this description who t is and what will be the outcome? Is it any will ruin the cow? Is it safe be her milk after she comes in? Please at

Answer. - The character of the sore we cannot deter nice from your description. If the general system of the animal is not disturbed it will not affect the milk. Treatment: Apply a little citrine ointment to the sore once a day, and keep the parts clean.

T. O. C.

### Malformation in Gestation.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Feb. 19, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a valuable mare, I think with foal,

that has lost two colts, they having come weak and with crooked antiles. As I am anxious to do all I can to advance the prospest for a strong and straight colt, I write you for information on the following moints: What can I do for the more to the above end, as to work and rest, and as to food quantities and kinds of food? And after foaling time, should the cott be weak, as be-fore, what can I do towards saving it in the matter of feed, medicine, if any, and genercare? Will look for your reply in the FARMER. В. ш.

Answer. - Feed the animal moderately, avoiding corn, corn meal, and other stimulating food; give but little hay, and that of the best quality; keep the mare in a large box stall or paddock where she can move around as she may feel inclined; give water in moderate quantity. The working of maras heavy in foal is one great cause of weakness, malformation, and abortion, and not unfrequently attended with the loss of the dam. Such accidents, if they may be so called, are often the result of over exertion during the advanced stage of pregnancy. When a mare approaches the period of parturition she should be kept by herself in a roomy, dry and convenient place, with a liberal supply of good wholesome food, not too stimulating, (corn should be avoided). We do not mean to keep her in high condition as when at work. Moderate exercise, such as she will take when at liberty, is all important. Brood mares should not be worked more than three or four months after impregnation. We know of no other means of preventing malformation in the offspring during the period of gestation. Write us the condition of the colt when foaled.

Probably Umbilical Tumor in a Cow.

CHILSON, Feb. 18, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a cow that has a bunch on the abdo men, just in front of the udder. It is quite hard. She had a similar bunch in the fore part of the winter, and it broke and discharged some, and then it healed up and appeared to be all right. It is larger now than it was before, and it is nearly as large as a boy's hat. I have never used any medieine on it. Her appetite is good. She was sick in October for awhile, I gave her some medicine to cleanse her blood and to give per an appetite. She has not had any since. If you can give any remedy for her it will be thankfully received. Subscriber.

Answer. - It is impossible to diagnose the rue character of the disease from the above description. Would advise you to call a com petent veterinary surgeon to examine the umor and determine the treatment neces ary for its reduction.

#### Commercial.

DETROIT, Feb. 23, 1889. FLOUR .- The market is steady at the sam range of prices as quoted a week ago. Carload quotations are as follows:

WHYAT.-The market is quiet, but prices

are steady with a hardening tendency. Re 77c. In futures No. 2 red for May delivery closed at \$1 04%, and July at 92c per bu.

CORN .- A shade lower than a week ago, and market quite dull. No. 2 quoted at 331/c: No. 3 at 321/c: No. 2 yellow at 331/c: and No. 3 yellow at 323/4c per bu. In futures No. 2 for March sold at 33%c, and May at 36c per bu

OATS .- Market dull. Quoted at 281/40 for No. 2 white, 27%c for light mixed, and 26%c for No. 2 mixed.

BARLEY .- The range is \$1 00@1 25 per cental. Market quiet. Receipts for the week, 14,830 bu.; last week, 8,393; shipments, nothing. Stocks in store 44,071 bu.; last week, 46,-335 bu.; last year, 69,007 bu. FEED.-Bran quoted at \$14@14 25 W tor

for winter wheat and middlings at \$14@16 00. Market firm. RYE .- Market steady. Quoted at 520

bu. for No. 2. CLOVER SEED .- Market dull: prime se Thursday at \$5 10 per bu., No. 2 at \$4 70, and rejected at \$4 25. In futures prime for March sold at \$4 97%c.

BUTTER.-Choice dairy scarce and in de mand at 18@19c; fair to good, 14@17c; cream ery, 26@29c. Market overstocked with ordin us the formula for the blood purifier given ary lots which are very hard to get rid of. Ex tra fine dairy would bring 1@2c above quota tions.

CHRESE.-Quoted at 12@12%c ? D. for full cream Michigan, and 12%@13c for New York. Market quiet. BGGS.—The market is firmer at 13@14c for fresh receipts. Pickled, 12c 🕊 doz. Receipts

are lighter. BEESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c . b., as t quality. HONRY .- Market dull; now quoted at 1

@18c for choice comb in frames. Extracted

10@12c. FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messizas, box, \$3 00@3 50; oranges, Fiorida, \$3@3 50 \$ box; bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$1 25@2 00. Figs, 12213c for layers, 15216c for fancy. Malaga grapes, \$5@6 50 per bbl.

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots or 85c in 10-bbl, lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per HIDES.—Green city, 4@41/4c W b., country 4%@5c; cured, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 3%@4c; caif,

No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; veal kip, 4c; runners and No. 2, 2%@3c; sheep-skins, 50c7\$1 25 as to quantity of wool. HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy, No. 1 per on, \$11 75@12 50; No. 2, \$10 75@11 50; clover,

\$9@9 50. Wheat straw, \$5 50@6; rye, \$6 50 per ton. These prices are for car-load lots. BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 50 per bu. for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1 00@ 1 25 % bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are \$1 55@1 60 9 bu.

POTATORS .- Market dull. Car lots quoted at 25@27c per bu.; store lots, 20@32c per

APPLES.-Quoted at \$1@1 50 % bbl. for

ordinary to good, and \$1 75 for extra stock. Market very quiet. CRANBERRIES .- Quoted at \$8 50@9 \$ bbl. for Cape Cod, or \$2 75@3 00 9 bu.; Jersey, \$8 @8 50 % bbl., or \$2 50@2 75 % bu.

POULTRY.-Dressed quoted as follows: Turkeys, 12c; ducks, 12c; geese, 8@9c; chickens, 11c. Live quoted as follows: Old roosters 3@4c; fowls, 8c; spring chicks, 10c; ducks, 11c; turkeys, 10c. Receipts liberal and

CABBAGE. - Dull at \$1 15@1 25 \$ 100 in carlots. Small lots, \$2 @2 25 per 100.

DRIED APPLES .- Market dull. Offerings lght. Quoted at 434%c per b. for sun dried and 51/261/40 for evaporated. HICKORY NUTS .- Quiet: quoted at \$1 29 per bu. for large, and \$1 25@1 50 for shell

barks. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.- Market dull: Eastern quoted at \$2 75@3 00 W owt., and State at \$2 25@2 50.

SWEET POTATOES .- Stocks ample and Joreys quoted at \$3 25 23 00 % bbl. for kiln dried. HOPS .- Quoted at 28@33c & b. for N. Y.

and Washington Territory. ONIONS .- No life in the market. Quotations given at 90c@\$1 % bbl. and 25@30c % bu. Spanish, 60@70c per crate.

DRESSED HOGS .- Receipts light both by rail and wagon. Quotations are \$5@5 40 🦞 ewt., dividing on 200 lbs., light weights at outside. These are packers' prices. Butchers pay more for choice block hogs.

PROVISIONS.—Barreled pork continues to decline; shoulders are also lower; no other changes to note. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Mess, new..... Short clear Lard in tierces, \$2 Lard in kegs, \$2 b. Hams, \$2 b. 41/4

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 365 head of cattle on sale. The supply was just about enough to meet the requirements of the local trade, and the market ruled active. For the best on sale prices ranged about the same as those of one week ago, while the commoner grades showed an improvement of a strong 10 cents per hundred. The receipts all changed hands and the market closed firm at the following

QUOTALIONS: 4 25224 50 3 75@4 25 8 0023 4 Eldridge sold Murphy a maxed lot of 18 head

of fair butchers' stock 742 lbs at \$2 70.

Bird sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,117 lbs at \$3 50 and a mixed lot of 12 head fair butchers' stock to McIntire av 700 lbs Walls sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 1,030 lbs at \$3 60.

Clark sold Marx s mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$3.

Switzer & Ackley sold Phillips a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock av 910 lbs at Eidridge sold McGee a mixed lot of 19 head | cowsand heifers sold at \$1 65@3 20, principal

of fair butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$3.
Denois sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 26 head of thin butchers' stock av 862 lbs at \$2.40 and 3 bnlis av 643 lbs at \$2.

ead of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at strong at the following \$2 90.

Holmes sold Murphy a mixed lot of 7 head

\*3 50; 2 fair heifers av 825 lbs at \$3 10 and a mixed lot of 6 head of thin

butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 60. Brooks sold Smool 24 western helfers av 913 lbs at \$3 25. Campbell sold Marx a mixed lot of 20 head of coarse butchers' stock av 72s lbs at \$2 30. Walls sold Schmidt 6 fair heifers av 816 lbs

McCafferty sold Wreford & Beck 10 good steers and cows av 1,200 lbs at \$3 50.

Brooka sold McGee 17 mixed westerns av .105 lbs at \$2 50. Glesson sold Mary 3 fair butchers' steers av

1,120 lbs at \$3 25 and a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock to McIntire av 752 lbs at \$2 75. Roach sold Hoops a mixed lot of 24 head of

Roach sold Hoops a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$2.75. Walls sold Marshick 5 fair helfers av 880 lbs at \$3.10; a good steer and a good cow to Fer-nam av 1,140 lbs at \$3.50. Newman sold Capits a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 622 lbs at \$2.25. Clark sold Lewis a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 793 ibs at \$2 75.

Purdy sold Lewis a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$2 75. Watson sold Phillips a mixed lot of 9 head

f good butchers' stock av 1,020 lbs at \$3 40. Smith sold Kamman a mixed lot of 16 head f good butchers' stock av 824 lbs at \$3 40. Wells sold Farnam a mixed lot of 7 head of oarse butchers' stock av 894 lbs at \$2 25. Britton sold Grant a mixed lot of 4 head of

Fair butchers' stock av 922 lbs at \$3.

Watson sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3 80.

Gleason sold Kelly a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 69) lbs at \$2 35. Craver sold Kamman a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 604 lbs at \$2 35. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,309 head. The markets in the east this week were better and shippers would have took hold here, but the receipts were not of a good enough quality for the eastern markets, so they did not purchase. However, the local dealers were able to handle the offerings, and bought

them at strong last week's prices. Seeley sold Davey 78 av 84 lbs at \$4 40 and 35 lambs ay 55 lbs at \$4 75. Switzer & Ackley sold Monahan 38 av 80 lbs Talmage sold Fitzpatrick 47 av 74 lbs at

\$3 75. Hogan sold Fitzpatrick 91 av 74 lbs at \$3 80. Cushman sold Fitzpatrick 87 av 84 lbs at Kalaher sold Morey 50 av 85 lbs at \$4 10. Dennis sold Loosemore 108 av 70 lbs at \$3 60. Plotts sold Fitzpatrick 89 av 74 lbs at \$3 75.

Watson sold Bird 50 av 68 ibs at \$3. Hyne sold John Robinson 45 av 76 lbs Stead sold Loosemore 42, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4. Scoffeld sold Morey 93, half lambs, av 85 lbs

at \$4 90.
Newton sold McGee 30 lambs av 63 lbs at \$5.
Robb sold John Robinson 62 av 81 lbs at \$3 75 and 28 lambs av 84 lbs at \$6. HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 557 head. The receipts were light, the market active, with prices 10 cents lower than those of last

week. Still they sold higher than the Buffalo quotations, as the lots soldstraight. Campbell sold Webb Bros 18 av 158 lbs at McCafferty sold Webb Bros 21 av 120 lbs at 4 70.

Purdy sold Webb Bros 7 av 161 lbs at \$4 70.

Plotts sold Webb Bros 12 av 176 lbs at \$4 65.

Clark sold R S Webb 16 av 230 lbs at \$4 55.

Bird sold R S Webb 9 av 187 lbs at \$4 70.

ies sold Webb Bros 13 av 160 lbs at Hogan sold R S Webb 20 av 100 ibs at \$4 60. Britton sold R S Webb 9 av 197 lbs at \$4 70. Talmage sold R S Webb 27 av 122 lbs at

Scofield sold R S Webb 22 av 117 lbs at \$4 60. Beardsley sold Webb Bros 64 av 196 lbs at

Sprague sold R S Webb 39 av 1811bs at \$4 60 Kalaher sold Rauss 9 av 155 lbs at \$4 65. Craver sold R 8 Webb 23 av 171 lbs at \$4 66. Smith sold Rauss 17 av 173 lbs at \$4 75. Ramsey sold Webb Bros 65 av 147 lbs at

At the Michigan Central Yards. The offerings of cattle at these yards was very light and a good many buyers were disappointed in not obtaining a supply. For those offered buyers paid higher prices than they would had there been more on sale. Of sheep, the supply was also light, the demend active and prices somewhat higher than those of last week.

There were not many hogs offered, and on the sales made, prices were about 10 cents lower than those of one week ago. CATTLE.

G D Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,046 lbs at \$325. Stage sold Cross a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$2 75 and 2 good steers and a cow to Kraft av 1,206 lbs at

G D Spencer sold Cross a mixed lot of head of thin butchers' stock av 882 lbs at \$2 60. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 lead of thin butchers' stock av 658 lbs a Merritt sold John Robinson 3 fair cows a

Merritt sold Monahan 47 av 71 lbs at \$3 55. Clark sold Loosemore 34 av 82 lbs at \$4 55. Haywood sold Clark 103, part lambs, av 69 lbs at \$4 75. Stabler sold Wreford & Beck 93, part lamb av 72 lbs at \$4 15. HOGS.

Hill sold Clark 21 av 132 lbs at \$4 6?. Stage sold Flieschman 22 av 136 lbs at \$4 65. Merritt sold Webb Bros 19 av 212 lbs at Hauser sold Webb Bros 51 av 178 lbs a C Roe sold Webb Bros 16 av 128 lbs at \$4 65

of cattle on Monday numbered 7,548 head de market ruled firmer for desirable cattle and prices ranged 5210 cents higher than or Saturday, other grades steady. All classes of buyers purchased freely, and a good clearance was made. The London cattle market suffered a sharp decline. Eastern markets were with out much change. Two car-loads of 1,779 ) steers sold to a shipper at \$4 60. The nex highest was \$4 25. Shippers and exporters bought 1,056 to 1,554 lb steers at \$3@4 25, bulk at \$3 60@4 05; some 1.394 lb steers sold a \$4 15. A car load of 1,592 lb stags sold to an exporter at \$3 25, and export bulls av 1,600 t 2,000 lbs at \$2 65@3 50. Dressed beef men paid \$3 20@3 80 for 973 to 1,405 lb steers, with one load av 1,458 lbs at \$4. They bought prince pally at \$3 40@3 75. Some 1,135 lb steers so. steers av less than 1,000 lbs at \$3 40. Nativ at \$2 25@2 70; bulls sold at \$2@3 50. Sicci cattle sold at \$2 40@3 30, bulk at \$2 71 @3 25 The market was steady on Tuesday, deel ne nd 3 bulls av 643 lbs at \$2.

Kaleher sold Kamman 3 thin heifers av 706

Now tou sold Taube 3 fair butchers' steers

Land Harder was steady but on Thursday ruled fairly sleady with recepts of 14,000 bead. On Friday the market was more ac years at 1448 lbs at \$2.55. av 1,646 bs at \$555.

Standlick sold Phillips a mixed lot of 15 than any time during the week, and closes

market opened 5 cents higher on Tuesday heavy grades, but before the close the vance was lost. Proces were 2010 vance was lost. Pices were 2010 cent lower on Wednesday, but on Thursday th market was a shade higher. On Friday ther were 21,000 hogs received. The demand was active and pices advanced 5@10 cents.ove those of the day before. Poor to prime light sold at \$4.45\text{24} 70; inferior mixed to choose heavy, \$4.40\text{24} 65; skips and culls, \$3.25\text{24} 30.

#### Buffalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts 15,582 against 12,630 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 125 car loads of cattle on sale. In a general way the market for ordinary cattle was about steady, but for heavy grades, it was weak and they were hard to sell. Light steers, heifers and mixed butchers' stock sold to the best advantage. Good 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers sold at \$4@4 40; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$3 75@4; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$3 60@3 90; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$3 40 3 3 75; fair to good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 25 2 3 50: mixed butchers and cows and heifers of fair to good quality, \$2 75@3; common do, \$2 40@2 60; stock cattle very scarce with some inquiry and a few 900 lb feeders, had they been here would probably have brought \$3; buils firm and in fair demand; export grades, \$3@3 25; sausage do, \$2 50@2 75. The receipts up to Thursday night did not amount to enough to establish prices, and the feeling was quiet. On Friday there were only 8 loads on sale. The demand was good and prices steady. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

quality.... Butchers' Stock-Inferior to com-3 25003 5 mon sleers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 2 25@3 10 Michigan stock cattle, common to SHEEF.—Receipts 40,000, against 30,400 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 70 car loads. The market

was rather quiet, but prices did not vary was rather quet, but prices and not vary to any extent from those of Saturday. At the close 30 car loads were left over. Culls and common sheep sold at \$2 50@3 25; fair to good, \$3 50@4 50; good to choice, \$4 50@5; choice to extra, \$5@5 40; good lambs in fairly good demand; others dull and weak; inferior and common, \$3 50@4; fair to good, \$5@5 75; good to choice, \$5 75@6 50; choice to extra, \$6 50@7. Five leads were received on Tuesday, but owing to a heavy storm nothing was done. ione. Prices on Wednesday were a shade higher and the yards were cleared. The market was weak on Thursday with very little doing. On Friday the offerings of sheep num-bered 3,400. The market ruled steady with a fair demand. Fair to good sheep sold at \$3 75

fair demand. Fair to good sheep sold at \$3.75 (45); good to choice, \$4.50(35); choice to extra, \$5(35) 50. Lambs, fair to good, \$5(35) 55; choice to extra, \$6.50(37). Hoos.—Receipts 60,480, against 50,330 the previous week. There were 55 car loads on sale Monday. There was a fair demand, but prices were a strong 10 cents lower than on Saturday. Pigs and Yorkers brought \$4.90; selected medium weights. \$4.85(34.70) rough elected medium weights, \$4 65@4 70; rough nominal at \$4.15 asked; stags, \$2.65. Prices were 5 cents better on Tuesday, and on Wednesday another 5@10 cents was added, but on Thursday the latter advance was partially lost. On Friday there were 3,820 on sale. The demand was active and higher, Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$4 90 @4 95; fair do, \$4 70@4 80; medium weights, \$4 75@4 80.

Capwell sold Webb Bros 41 av 172 lbs \$1 65.

Giddings sold Mason a mixed lot of ead of good butchers' stock av 935 lbs

Merritt Sold John McLand 1,120 lbs at \$2 65.

Sullivan sold Wreford & Beck 6 western cows av 1,295 lbs at \$3 50, and 10 mixed west erns to Marx av 897 lbs at \$2 85.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 40,163 against 45,409 last week. Shipments 14,774 head. The receipts

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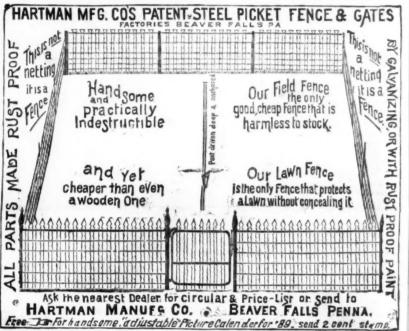
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